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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

From high military authority it is learned that although there are on the rolls drawing pay over 600,000 enlisted men, the number on duty does not exceed 350,000. The other 250,000 comprise the wounded, sick and absent on furlough. This constitutes the need of men to fill up the skeleton regiments. Every week's delay is a serious evil.

FILLING UP THE ARMY.

Let no one be deceived. The work goes on nobly, but it does not touch the required point. This rush into the new regiments does not fill the old ones. The work goes on magnificently of enrolling recruits, but the draft must come to give back their complement to our armies already in the field. A little longer and this most needed of all processes begins.

WHY NOT?

Maj. Gen. Cassius M. Clay has returned to throw his sword in the scale against the enemies of the Union. Why not erase Buell from a place he has occupied only to disgust loyalty and pamper treason to greater daring, and give the command to a generous Kentuckian who has a love for the Union and a hatred of slavery as its greatest enemy. Perhaps the last is the reason why not; but it is no good one.

WHAT THE WEST HAS DONE.

The statistics we print elsewhere of the regiments of the West—compiled from the army list to be issued to-day—possesses a peculiar interest, at this time when the effort is making to double the quota of these States. It appears that 237,834 men were originally enrolled in the regiments of the ten States west of Ohio, not including that State. Out of this number there has been an absolute loss of about 60,000 men (or one-fourth) by the casualties of war—deaths, discharges, etc. The portion which these States are required to furnish under the new call is 92,000. Add what the old regiments require and the total amounts to 152,000. Startling as are the figures, the patriotism of the west is equal to anything. Already the lists are half filled. They will be full, doubtless within the specified time; thus saving to the volunteer his bounty, and to the Government the necessity of a draft. The new levy and the old make a total of 390,000 men.

THE TRIAL OF COL. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

Col. John B. Turchin, late of the Illinois Nineteenth (our Chicago Zouaves) Brigadier General of Volunteers, is now above and beyond the reach of the pack of enemies in shoulder straps who have delighted the secesh of Northern Alabama—and we think have suprised even them—by the zeal with which they have turned aside from their feeble pursuit of rebels, to compass the destruction of that officer. He is almost the only one in that division who has made his individual name a terror to the enemies of the Union. The Court Martial is now ended and its judgment awaits what we believe it will promptly meet, the indignant rejection of the President and the War Department. This must be its fate if it be as reported adverse to the brave soldier just submitted to this indignity. We give elsewhere the details of the trial.

The spectacle is one that will make the cheeks of loyal men tingle with shame. Rebels admitted to testify against a federal officer, traitors steeped to their lips in treason, with murder in their hearts, and on their garments, delivering the petty tale of henroosts robbed and fence rails burned, while the officers of the federal army greedily take down such evidence to work the destruction of one they hate because they cannot approach him. "Are you a loyal man," is not asked by this court martial, only, "Can you testify against Turchin?" We mistake the character of our Western people and army if this sickening exhibition of toadyism and hothousery do not prove the culmination of the infamies with which the rule of Don Carlos Buell has been loaded, and cause one unanimous appeal to go up in terms unmistakable at the War Department, for his removal if not his disgrace.

Let him rest as an incubus on that department no longer. The noble conduct of Col. Turchin at his trial, his dignity, patience, his soldierly and manly bearing throughout, will and should have its effect. We do not call for the exchange of places. We do not suggest that General Turchin take the place of Don Carlos Buell but we could wish the present responsible position of the latter might be given to a better man than its present unworthy incumbent, whose highest ambition has been to keep in the good graces of secesh matrons and carefully preserve his Southern friendships. We submit that the latter have been preserved at a little too high a cost.

In the words of the brave Turchin himself, "we hope that court martial has not been held altogether in vain." It has demonstrated that there is something soldierly, something that looked [illegible] progress in the war, some sound [illegible] of the rebellion and its cure in the department of the unworthy Don Carlos—and that these have not belonged to him. No wonder he was meanly prompted to attack them in an inferior officer, still less wonder that he failed. The war has had enough of Don Carlos Buell.

THE LATE TORNADO.

Great Destruction in McHenry Co.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* of Wednesday gives full details of the damages sustained in the several townships. The total loss of life was four persons killed. Having published on Tuesday the particulars of the disasters in Marengo, we omit them here.

In Seneca township, barns were unroofed, stacks overturned, fences entirely demolished and blown away. Wheat that was in the shock is scattered to the four winds, while the uncut lays as flat as if a heavy iron roller had passed over it. The schoolhouse, taught by a Miss Goodrich, and having some eighteen children present, was carried thirty feet from its foundation, turned half round and torn to pieces, leaving nothing but the front end standing. Strange to say, not one of the children was severely hurt. They were all blown away to a greater or less distance, and were found huddled together, in the almost drowning rain, twenty rods or so from the wreck of the building, not one of them able to tell how they got there. The neighbors all rushed to the spot, of course expecting to find many of their little ones terribly mangled—their joy and wonder may be imagined when they were found all safe, with the exception of one, a son of Mr. Joseph Dietz, who was found with a heavy rafter across his neck, which held him prisoner, but still did not hurt him. One of the foundation stones of the building, weighing upwards of half a ton, moved some twenty feet.

On the road running east and west from Henry Crawford's to Marengo, the tornado, which appeared to extend but half a mile each side, swept nearly everything clean. The fences are all flat with the ground, and spread over the roads and adjoining fields. Orchards that had been raised by years of care were destroyed in as many minutes. Whole fields of grain that on Monday were cut and shocked, are stripped, and all that remains of the farmer's crop is here and there a handful of straw that had been caught by some little obstacle. We saw several fields of oats that were flat, and it seemed as if the heads of the grain were cut off with a knife.

Mr. Harrison Bishop had a new house that he was just completing, cost $800, which is blown to pieces and scattered all over the country. Of twenty-two acres of wheat that he had shocked up, not ten bundles can be gathered together.

In the town of Ridgefield the damages to fences, barns, crops and chattels, foot up largely. In Ridgewood similar destruction ensued, throwing heavy articles about with the "most admired disorder."

Throughout the country the loss of property is immense—amounting to probably $20,000, and falls with crushing weight upon the farmers, who are the principal sufferers.

"De Kingdom Coming."

Forty-three slaves left their masters in Nanjemoy district, Maryland, Saturday night. One man alone lost over $30,000 worth. Riches take to their legs "and [illegible]." But all this high valuation [illegible]. The bottom of the nigger market has fallen out. There is nothing left to Virginia of the pleasure and profits of nigger [illegible].

THE GUARDIANS OF CIVILIZATION ON THE RAMPAGE.

Immense Sensation in Parliament.

[By Interoceanic to the Chicago Tribune.]

The Honorable member from Mugwitch wanted the floor. It was not often he trespassed upon the time of the House. He was a Briton he thanked God, a bold Briton, if he might say it, who should not say it. He was clear upon the point of idolatry for his native land, could mention little instances of precocity in that direction that were historical and traditional family proofs of his early leanings that way. [Cheers.] But he was human if he was a Briton, and agreed with the old Roman that "*homo sum, nihil humanum alienum a me puto.*" He saw in Britannia one of the Guardians of Civilization. Turn your eyes across the ocean, and what do you discover there? Such a lapse into barbarism is painful. He held in his hand the latest dispatches from the war in America. Good God had it come to this that to the other horrors of the war between the North and the South had been added—cannibalism? [*Immense sensation.*] Yes, sir, CANNIBALISM! The senses reel and fancy sickens at the spectacle; yet we must nerve ourselves to the investigation. He would read from a paper he held in his hand (*A reporter drops a pin in the gallery and is severely chided by the speaker.*) His spirit stood appalled at the news, he shrank with seared eyeballs from the vision, but here is the paragraph:

"The most advanced brigade of Gen. Sigel is now SUBSISTING ENTIRELY UPON THE ENEMY!!!"

Good God, is this the nineteenth century when a brigade of fierce German brigands, about their camp fires, munch as sweet morsels the tender limbs of Virginians, in fricassee? (*Intense excitement, two reporters of the London Times swoon and fall over the gallery.*) Are we to sit here, while our brethren by blood in the Old Dominion are being served out in commissary rations to a brutal soldiery, and high-born Virginians are being devoured with hard bread? Are we to pause longer? For what more shall we wait, when soft infants are hunted like patridges through Virginia brakes? It is time to interpose the shield of Civilization and call upon Christendom, when Sigel's red ruffians are leisurely eating their way southward through the hearts and homes of the Shenandoah.

[Here the interoceanic line was interrupted.]

THE TRIAL OF COLONEL J. B. TURCHIN.

Incidents and Organization of the Court-Martial

HIS NOBLE AND SOLDIERLY DEFENSE.

Rebels Admitted to Testify Against a Federal Officer.

BEAUTIES OF THE DON CARLOS BUELL TACTICS.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 30.

As I wrote to you briefly, the trial of Col. (now general) J. B. Turchin was closed yesterday, and the members of the court-martial retired to deliberate upon their verdict.

The members of the court are Brigadier General Garfield, Ohio, commanding the 20th brigade, president; Col. (now general) Ammen, 24th Ohio, and commanding 10th brigade; Col. Beaty, 3d Ohio; Col. Jones, 42d Indiana; Col. Sedgwick, 2d Kentucky; Col. Pope, 15th Kentucky; Col. Mundy, 23d Kentucky. Capt. Swayne, United States infantry, is attached to the court as judge advocate.

The composition of the Court is somewhat remarkable, three members (including the president) being from Ohio, three from Kentucky, and one from Indiana. I do not know the number of regiments which each State has in the "army of the Ohio," but the statement has been made that the number of Kentucky members in this court-martial is largely disproportionate; that in a matter of such general interest, all the States having troops in this army should, if possible, have been represented; that nearly one-half the members have been given to Kentucky, while Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, etc., have been entirely ignored; that numbers of Kentucky officers are well-known advocates of the "constitutional" rights of traitors. That some of them have declared that if the government adopts a vigorous war policy they will fight upon the other side, and various matters of this kind. These statements, some of them obviously true, while others are probably false, are giving rise to much unfavorable comment upon the supposition of the court, and upon the influences which will control it in making up its decision. For my own part, I have no fears! I know that the Ohio members will be governed only by a sense of justice and a regard for the common cause; and I believe the same of the others.

The bearing of the accused officer, throughout the whole proceeding, has been manly, soldier-like and dignified, eliciting the warm admiration of all that have looked inside the court room. He has a magnificent physical build, bold and intellectual features, and the demeanor of a true warrior. With exemplary patience, leaning his head upon his hand, he would sit listening, an hour at a time, while some malignant traitor was pouring forth his malice, and the judge advocate was taking it down with as minute particularity as if it were some precious revelation from on high. When the rebel's spite was exhausted, an opportunity was given Colonel (General) Turchin to cross examine, he would quietly raise his head, look the witness in the face and ask, "Are you a loyal man?" Sorry, indeed, am I, to say that *this question was disallowed*; and if the precedent is to be followed, every Union officer must understand that, hereafter, he must do nothing to offend rebels and traitors; because, whenever they see fit to charge him with injuring them too severely, *their own evidence will be taken to sustain the charge.* He himself will not be allowed to raise the question of their disloyalty! The enemies of the government will be the judges as to how much harm shall be inflicted upon them by government officers! And the officers will at any time be liable to arraignment before a court martial if they exceed the bounds set for them by their rebel masters! Such are the logical consequences to which this singular decision leads.

Col. Turchin had generally no other questions to ask the prosecuting witnesses than the one I have mentioned; and after it was disallowed in each case, he would compose himself to listen to the next dreary mess of distorted truth, of misrepresentation, of venom and of lies.

It is something of which he may feel proud, that perhaps the most earnest, unconditional Union man in all Northern Alabama, was the principal witness for the defense.

Col. Gazlay's plea for the defendant was made after Col. Turchin had delivered an explanatory statement of the facts in the case. The points made by Col. Gazlay were mainly these: That no testimony had been adduced showing Col. Turchin's consent to, or knowledge of, the alleged outrages; that Col. Turchin was engaged in the discharge of such pressingly important and imperative duty as rendered it impossible for him to know of the outrage in question; that he (Col. T.) did his duty in the premises, appointing, early in the day upon which Athens was occupied by his troops, a provost marshal to keep order in the town; that General Order No. 81, from division headquarters, threw the immediate responsibility for the good order of the troops upon company officers; that no inhabitant of Athens laid any complaint before Col. Turchin of mistreatment, either in person or property; that the orders of Gen. Mitchel released Col. Turchin from any responsibility with regard to horses pressed into the service, and negroes protected by the brigade; that the term "peaceable citizens" in General Order No. 13 designating the class of persons who are not to be molested, cannot reasonably be held to include those who are in rebellion against the government of the United States, and have disavowed its authority; that the testimony of contumacious rebels should be allowed no credit when offered against loyal officers of the Union army; that Col. Turchin, after hearing of the outrages, arrested the perpetrators and sent them to Huntsville.

The charges against the Colonel (General,) are signed by "C. C. Gilbert, Captain 1st Infantry, Acting Inspector General."

COL. TURCHIN'S STATEMENT.

The statement of the accused occupied about an hour and a half in delivery, and commanded, from the first sentence to the last, the earnest attention of every individual in the court room. The speaker's voice was calm, flowing, equable. His manner was perfectly cool, exhibiting not the slightest trace of passion or excitement. Some passages in the address were worthy of a Roman Senator.

He commenced with a lucid and careful statement of the events which took place about the 1st of May, upon the right wing of the third division, beginning with the assault of the rebel cavalry upon the 18th Ohio, then at Athens, and closing with the occupation of the place by nearly the whole of the eighth brigade. That portion of the address alone could only have been written by an able and experienced soldier, and showed how completely Col. Turchin understood the work assigned him, and how well he executed the same. He then detailed his masterly arrangement for the defense of Athens against a superior force of the enemy, which he had every reason to believe would assail him.

These matters required the colonel's own personal supervision, and prevented him from attending to minor affairs connected with police, etc.

At this point the Colonel introduced a valuable disquisition upon the corps of *etat major* found in all European armies—pointed out the duties of its officers—showed how imperfectly its place was supplied by the corps of engineers, and of topographical engineers, in the army of the United States, and earnestly recommended its early introduction into this country.

"I had," said he, "the honor to be a colonel of *etat major* in the Imperial Guards of Russia; and seeing the disadvantages under which every brigade of our volunteers is laboring, I tried my best to do myself the duty belonging to my subordinates. I always paid particular attention to getting information about the country and the enemy, to reconnoitering the position, the grounds around it, the roads leading to it, and posting the advanced guards and the pickets. Hence, after the preliminary posting of the troops and artillery in town (Athens) I left the square to look at the late camp of the 18th Ohio, to examine the exact locality of the village, to devise a proper plan to give shelter to the troops, (as we had no camp equipage,) and to have them located in such a way that, in case of an alarm, they could form a line of battle according to my desire."

He then spoke of the severe fight which Col. Kennett had with Scott's rebel cavalry upon Elk river, and of his labors in fitting out an expedition to re-enforce Col. K. While thus engaged, he observed some of the soldiers wearing hats, coats, etc., which he knew did not belong to them, and immediately appointed a provost marshal and took the most elaborate precautions (which he detailed) to prevent any further disorderly conduct. The afternoon was spent in perfecting arrangements necessary to resist an attack; and on the next morning (3d of May) Col. Turchin issued a stringent order against the men straggling from their places, or committing any depredations whatever. He did not attempt to justify what outrages had been committed, but said:

"It is evident that, by the kindling speeches of Gen. Mitchel; the statements of the men of the 18th Ohio; the known facts that some citizens of Athens, as Mason and Hollingsworth, had joined the rebel cavalry and fought against our retreating troops—that our cavalry had sustained a heavy loss in fighting with the rebels—that knapsacks and baggage from the plundered camp of the 18th Ohio were scattered all over the town and concealed in the houses—that some of our men were burned by the rebels by slow fire on the train at the Lime Creek bridge, and died a horrible death—it is evident that these things kept the troops in an excited state the whole of the first day.

"Neither the civil authorities of Athens, nor its influential citizens, came out to ask my protection. On the contrary, the inhabitants gathered in groups on the corners, and when told by me to go home and attend to their ordinary occupations, the most of them refused to go, and locked up closely their stores and places of business. The three most extensive stores in town, including that of George Mason, who joined the rebel cavalry and fought against us, were not molested, because their owners, or partners of their owners, attended to their business and remained with their property."

The colonel then ably explained the disposition of his troops in town and showed the necessity for it, in case they were attacked by a large body of cavalry, as they were every hour expecting to be. The arrangement of his camp was approved by Gen. Mitchel. "Being amongst an unfriendly and disloyal population," said the colonel, "and considering the good of the service as a paramount object, I could not accommodate the citizens of Athens and fulfill my military duties at the same time. I had more than 3,000 loyal lives entrusted to my care, and I thought but little of the inconveniences of secessionists."

He then detailed the disasters which had been occasioned by commanders neglecting the proper precautions for insuring the safety of their own commands, and attending to the wants and wishes of traitor citizens. Recent events gave to this portion of his address a startling significance.

"I know," he continued, "that Mr. Donnell's property suffered on account of the camp located on his grounds, but who is Mr. Donnell? He is a man who aided and abetted rebellion, by paying for the uniforms of rebel soldiers, by sending seventy bales of his cotton to Decatur to build fortifications there. Those fortifications were taken by the same 24th Illinois volunteers who encamped upon his grounds; and who, had not the rebel defenders of those fortifications run away, would have strewn the space in front of them with their dead bodies.

"Mr. Donnell is a man who glories in stating before this court, as he did, that he never will take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and that all his sympathies are with the Southern confederacy. And that man came to me and insisted upon getting a safeguard for his plantation; *of course he was refused*; but I would with pleasure furnish a guard to take him to jail as a pestilent traitor.

"It is true that some fields were spoiled, as Mr. David's and Mr. Brooks', and that some fences were destroyed; but all that was an inevitable result of military necessity. He who knows how to defend towns, would not be surprised to see every brick building turned into a fort, perforated with loop-holes and embrasures all through, the trees in front yards cut down, and every street barricaded, if the circumstances were such that only by these means the place could be held."

The colonel then referred to the "two yellow girls," and showed that the scoundrels who outraged them were arrested by his authority and sent to Huntsville.

Here was presented another learned and interesting disquisition upon the *corps de gendarmes* in the European armies, and a similar corps, to be styled the *army provost guard* was recommended for our own.

An exceedingly "delicate" topic was now touched upon, but Col. Turchin handled it with the straighforward honesty of a soldier and of a man. "I was charged," said he, "with taking and keeping at my quarters a mulatto boy named Joe, belonging to Mr. Vasser, a resident of Athens. I proved by the witness, that having used him in scouting expeditions, and for obtaining valuable information about the enemy, I gave him, in accordance with the orders of Gen. Mitchel, protection inside of our lines. Gen. Mitchel's policy with regard to negroes, (sanctioned, probably, by higher authority,) consisted in using them for military purposes, and giving them protection for valuable services. I consider this eminently proper. If we had war with England, and sent an expedition to that country, we would land our forces in Ireland, because we know that the people of Ireland hate their oppressors—the English—and would readily join us. For a similar reason, Garibaldi, before he moved on Naples, invaded Sicily. We invade the Southern States, where, with few exceptions, the white population is against us, and from them we can get no information concerning the enemy. In our hearts, we know that our only friends here are negroes; but imbued with prejudices, we are ashamed manfully to acknowledge it. As a matter of necessity, we use negroes for our purposes, they communicating with us readily about their masters, and about the movements of the enemy; and after thus putting them in a position hostile to the mass of the white population of the South, we basely and meanly surrender them to their enemies.

"Our policy vacillates. One general gives them a temporary protection, promising them freedom; another, superseding the first, drives them out of the lines, leaving them to the mercy of their owners, who, looking upon them as their mortal enemies, hang them the first convenient opportunity. When I retreated from Tuscumbia, I heard, and I have conclusive reason to believe it true, that there were four or five negroes hung on the following day, because they had given us some valuable information. Humanity, for permitting this great wrong, cries out against us."

The colonel then enumerated the numerous advantages derived by the rebels from their slaves, and the many important uses which our army might make of them—amongst others, forming them into regiments, drilled, armed and equipped, to guard the country over which we have passed, and keep open communication with our rear.

He examined the charge against him, of disarming the population in the country occupied by his troops, fearlessly justifying the same, and proposing that arms be everywhere taken from the rebellious slaveholders, and their dupes in the plains, and placed in the hands of the loyal mountaineers, such as the people of East Tennessee.

He then showed that the horses taken about Athens were used for mounting infantry men to perform cavalry service, as the only regiment Gen. Mitchel had (the 4th Ohio) was exhausted and worn down by severe and incessant services. He described the manner in which he drilled and trained these mounted men. (All this was in accordance with Gen. Mitchel's orders, and both he and Col. Turchin deserve therefore, the warmest gratitude of every patriotic heart.)

Col. T. here took occasion to discuss the nature and use of heavy cavalry or dragoons.

In nothing did the accused officer show so much the nobility, unselfishness, and magnanimity of his heart, as in thus kindly and generously volunteering to instruct others, and give them the benefit of his rich and varied experience, even while defending himself against the charges of his bitter enemies.

He complained that the testimony of disloyal men should be placed on record to blast the fair fame of himself and his troops, and continued his address as follows:

"I have everywhere in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee and in Alabama, been hated by secessionists, and I consider it my best recommendation as a loyal officer; but I defy any one to find a single Union man who has been in connection with me, that will make a complaint against me.

"The more lenient we are with secessionists the more insolent they become; and if we do not prosecute this war with vigor, using all the means we can bring to bear against the enemy, including the emancipation of slaves, the ruin of this country is inevitable.

"The problem before us is grand. Universal freedom is at stake; and I feel humiliated when I think, that this hitherto considered great and generous people may show the world their incapacity to master the present difficulties, and enjoy the blessings of self-government."

Then, turning to the members of the court and speaking as if he were a teacher addressing his pupils, instead of an accused man, pleading for his judges, the veteran thus concluded:

"I have pointed out some defects in our army organization, and proposed some improvements therein, and if the members of this court will notice those points, and will present them to the higher authorities for consideration, I will feel happy in thinking that this court martial may not have been held altogether in vain."

I may be over enthusiastic in my admiration, but I cannot but regard this conclusion, in its severe simplicity, as falling little short of the sublime. The last thought of the stern old soldier, instead of taking the shape of a passionate peroration to move his judges in his favor, is directed to the good of the service and the benefit of his adopted country.

Whatever may be the decision of the court, I know that amongst its members were high-minded, generous men, who felt, and fully appreciated the force, the beauty, the dignity of this address.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Military Movements and Gossip.

The Great Union War Meeting.

FROM THE COAST BLOCKADE.

The Case of the Steamer Herald.

Beauties of British Neutrality.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—11 p. m.

Judge McCook had left for the West to-day before the dispatch arrived announcing the murder of his son, Gen. Robert McCook.

The secrecy of Burnside's movement continues to excite great astonishment. His destination had been known here in well informed circles for a week, but not on the street, and nothing official yet appears in the newspapers. It is enough to say that Burnside has reached his destination and is ready for service whenever called.

The new postage stamps for circulation will be ready next week, sample sheets are here now. They are so arranged that photographing or any other means of counterfeiting are nearly impossible.

Major General Cassius M. Clay is expected within a day or two to report himself for orders. There has been some talk of sending him to Cincinnati, but some Kentuckians object on the ground that his early radicalism has excited prejudice against him that would be immense influence against him.

There has been a renewal of the chronic talk about the safety of Washington within a few days. Military authorities, however, are satisfied that with Pope in front, and McClellan ready to come in on the rear, and Burnside also to operate against them, the rebels would have a hard advance of it.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Gen. Casey is here. It is expected he will be placed on the retired list.

Brigadier Gen. Canby is relieved from duty in New Mexico, and ordered to report to the Secretary of War in person.

Brigadier Gen. Elliot is relieved from duty in the army of the Mississippi, and ordered to report to Gen. Pope.

At the war meeting here last evening, ex-Gov. Boutwell made an effective speech. In the course of his remarks, he said, "To save the government, slavery must die. The war will last as long as slavery, unless you take it by the throat. If you declare with courage that slavery shall cease, let it be your war cry." [Applause.]

He was succeeded by Hon. Leonard Swett of Illinois, who spoke in praise of what Illinois had done to crush rebellion. Speaking of the traitors in Washington, he said: "Where your hearts are, there your bodies should be also."

Gen. Shepley, military governor of Louisiana, then spoke. He, among other things, alluded to the planting and defense of the stars and stripes in the so-called seceded States. "A long rope and short rift in New Orleans tells the fate of a man who dares to pull down the American flag, which, in Louisiana, is now defended by men from the green hills of Vermont, the pine woods of Maine, the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and they will carry with them some lessons which have been handed down from the rock of Plymouth and from the Declaration of Independence and the articles of confederation which came over in the Mayflower—lessons of permanent character which the men of the South might well read hereafter for their good. [Applause and laughter.] He knew of only one issue, and that was to put down the rebellion. He would separate the sheep from the goats. Everything belonging to the enemy is to be contraband, and to be used against him. If there was one weed of treason in this city, as had been stated, let it be plucked out." His remarks throughout were applauded.

Gen. Shields said: Cheers and resolutions will never whip the secessionists and put down the rebellion. We must do more than this. We must do away with old party divisions and unite in a great common cause against men, women and children, who are smitten with the infernal madness of rebellion. If we can only throw 100,000 fresh men into the field, we can crush the rebellion now and forever. What we want, as was said on memorable occasion during the Mexican war, is "a little more grape." [Excessive laughter and applause.]

Hon. Robert J. Walker briefly expressed his views. Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana followed. Senator Harlan said he thought McClellan had the military power to march upon Richmond at the same time he ordered the retreat to James River. He believed, however, that that officer did what he deemed best for the interests of the country. Harlan advocated the employment of negroes to put down the rebellion. He did not see why black men should be exempt from burdens of this war.

Gen. Carrington, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, said the best speeches were for young men to shoulder their muskets and offer their services to the country, and for the old men to put their hands into their pockets and contribute money to defray the expenses of the war.

Hon. James S. Rollins, of Missouri, reviewed the history of the rebellion. He differed from Harlan in regard to the contest of the war.

Mr. Close, Senator from Virginia, urged the re-opening of that State by emigration from the North.

The meeting then adjourned amidst enthusiastic cheers for the Union.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A special to the N. Y. *Post* says: Gov. Sprague has arrived here. It is reported he comes to consult with the president in regard to the enlistment of a negro regiment.

The Treasury Department has already received orders for the new postage stamp currency to the amount of over $100,000. The new stamps will be ready in a week or two.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Capt. Gansvort, of the Advance, has informed the navy department of the facts attending the recent pursuit of the stamer Herald, represented by the Nassau papers to be a British vessel. This pretense afforded an opportunity for the expression of indignation against the alleged outrage by the American officer from whose statement it appears that the Herald had been running from Nassau to Charleston with warlike supplies and was returning to Nassau with cotton. She was commanded by a man named Coxsetter, who was formerly captain of the privateer Jeff Davis.

The chase, however, was not continued within British jurisdiction.

The statement additionally confirms the fact that the British flag is systematically used to advance secession interests.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—Sailed—ship Wild Pigeon, for Valparaiso. The bark E. A. Rawlings, in the employ of the government, was recently wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado River, having a cargo of commissary stores for Fort Yuma, valued at $200,000.

The work on the new levee around Sacramento City is progressing energetically. It is said to cost over $300,000, and is to be from eight to ten feet high and of sufficient strength to leave no room for apprehension of future inundations.

The first train of overland emigrants from Iowa arrived last week at the Powder River mines, Oregon. They had no trouble on the road, getting along without any difficulty. Three companies of Oregon cavalry had gone out to meet them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The confiscated ship Henry Brigham was sold yesterday by the U. S. marshal for $15,000.

The dividend declared by the Ophir Silver Mining Company for the month ending Aug. 5th, was seventy-two dollars per foot. Shares in this mine are now selling at $2,400 per foot.

Extremely flattering accounts are coming in from all the principal silver mines of Nevada Territory.

Bullion receipts are large, and stocks are going up. There is danger of a speculative furore.

The Overland Mail Company's stages have commenced arriving. Since the recent change in the route the trip from St. Joseph to Salt Lake has been made in seven days. There is a prospect of an average time from St. Louis to San Francisco of nineteen days.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

FEDERAL SCOUTING PARTY CAPTURED.

Pillow Relieved of His Anxiety and Niggers.

Gen. Curtis Frees 2,000 Slaves.

The War in Kentucky.

Rumored Reappearance of Morgan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 7, 1862.

The ram Mingo arrived from Helena today. She bring about fifty contrabands and news to the following effect: A skirmish occurred last Saturday between a reconnoitering party of sixty-five federals and about 500 of Hindman's men. The report is that our men were surprised and badly cut to pieces. Only about 20 are said to have escaped.

CAIRO, August 7.—The public interest is excited in regard to Gen. Pillow's negroes, by a recent captured letter, renders interesting the fact that Gen. Curtis has freed all the negroes in question, numbering 275. Pillow has three plantations near Helena, on which all movable property has been confiscated.

The attempt to run off the slaves of Phillips county, Arkansas, was thwarted by Gen. Curtis' unexpected arrival, who has freed at Helena about 2,000 slaves, chiefly those who worked on Forts Pillow and Donelson, and helped to blockade the march of the army of the southwest.

All quiet below.

Cairo, August 6.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 3d reports a fight six or seven miles from town, on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 federals and Jeff. Thompson's rebel command, in which the latter were driven back with great loss. It gives no particulars. More fighting is anticipated.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says Commodore Brown, of the rebel ram Arkansas, was wounded in the head when she ran the federal gauntlet.

An officer who left Tuscumbia, Tennessee, on Monday, says that on Saturday bands of rebel cavalry burned the station houses at Leighton, ten miles from Tuscumbia, and at Jonesboro, fifteen miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The rebel cavalry are numerous and bold in that region, and, being thoroughly acquainted with the country, generally get the better of our forces.

Lieut. Col. Burgess, of the 18th Illinois, who was arrested here last December by order of Gen. Grant, was released yesterday. No charges have been preferred, and consequently he has had no trial. Altogether it is a rather remarkable case.

Two hundred and fifty-seven sailors from the Atlantic sea-board reached here yesterday morning. They were in charge of Wm. B. Renny, Lieutenant of Marines, twenty-six of whom accompany him. The marines will return east with the Lieutenant. The sailors will be distributed to the gunboats Pittsburg, Tyler and Eastport. Captain Pritchard is to take charge of the Tyler.

On Tuesday evening, about dusk, fifteen or twenty horsemen made their appearance on the Kentucky side, and, after scanning the city for some time with a glass, disappeared. Gen. Curtis and Capt. Davis are yet in town, and will probably remain a day or two.

CAIRO, Aug. 7.—It is understood that Gen. Curtis will leave to-night.

Yesterday a skirmish took place near Point Pleasant, Missouri, in which several were killed on each side. Citizens near that place have banded themselves together to resist the enrollment order of the State, and troops were sent down from New Madrid to enforce the law; hence the collision.

Capt. Binmore, Aid to Gen. Hurlbut, was arrested at Memphis on the 5th for drunkenness and threatening the life of the captain of the Platte Valley.

Gen. Curtis has been confiscating all negroes who have in any way been aiding the rebellion. The J. C. Swon, now aground at Island No. 30, has upwards of one hundred of them aboard.

Enlisting is going on in Cairo spiritedly today. A company of recruits are now perambulating the streets with drum and fife, and banners flying.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—General Nelson occupied McMinnville on Saturday with 6,000 troops. The rebel forces fled on his approach, leaving forty stragglers to fall into our hands. The rebel Morgan was not there.

Forrest is supposed to be at Sparta, with 2,000 cavalry.

Transportation between Murfreesboro and McMinnville is open for the Unionists. The telegraph line is being erected between the two points.

General Negley arrived at Columbia yesterday. He dispersed a large concentration of guerillas at Williamsport, twelve miles from Columbia, Sunday evening, capturing a number.

Capt. Julian, of the Tennessee troops, put to flight a gang of guerillas near Bigbyville, a few miles from Columbia. Guerillas near there have been attempting to concentrate for some time. The utmost vigilance is required to prevent them.

Liberty is occupied by the United States troops.

Cotton has been burned in considerable quantities near Columbia.

The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, from Columbia to Nashville, was never more secure.

Morgan is supposed to be at Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1862.

The *Journal* publishes a rumor of Morgan's advance into Kentucky and his capture of Burkesville with an increased force of Cavalry, expressing a determination to move to the banks of the Ohio. Military circles here disbelieve the whole story.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7. A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Decherd, Tenn., says, Gen. Robert McCook was murdered day before yesterday while riding in his ambulance in advance of his brigade.

LATER.

DECKHARD, Tenn., Aug. 7.—General Bob McCook was murdered by a party of guerillas on the 5th of August while riding a short distance in advance of his brigade in an ambulance.

Capt. Hunter Brook, aid-de-camp, was taken prisoner.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

VARIOUS MILITARY MAATERS.

The Hegira of Sneaks to Canada.

DARING OPERATIONS OF QUANTRELL.

He Captures 1,000 Federals.

Active Operations Against the Guerillas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 7, 1862.

Two of the new militia companies, the Halleck and Essex Guards, left here to-day by steamboat, for the Missouri River, on secret service. The enrollment of the militia is going ahead rapidly. 3,000 of the new militia have been armed and are in active service in the Springfield, St. Joseph, and Jefferson City Districts.

Col. Merrill, of Merrill's Horse, has been appointed brigadier general by Gov. Gamble, and left this afternoon to take the field in North Missouri. He is energetic and familiar with the country. His command of the St. Louis District was turned over to Gen. J. W. Davidson, who is Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, and appointed from Virginia.

The Union Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions to-day to close their stores at 5 p. m., to allow their employees to drill as soldiers, and recommending the provost Marshal to make the closing general throughout the city. This makes secession merchants squirm.

Reports are continually received from the interior of guerillas crossing from the south to the north side of the Missouri River. This is a bold proceeding.

Several reported deserters from rebel service, for a long time imprisoned here, have been released on parole on taking the oath of allegiance.

Judge Enoch Hunter, of Fulton county, Arkansas, was released on taking a stringent oath not to molest Union men or bear arms against the government.

One hundred and forty-two prisoners were sent to Alton from the McDowell College prison.

Many secessionists subject to military duty are daily leaving the city to avoid the draft. They make tracks generally for Canada, via Chicago and Detroit.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 5.—A gentleman from Leavenworth states that the guerrilla leader Quantrell passed descending on Sunday evening, and crossed 1,500 men to this side of the river. The military authorities of Fort Leavenworth hearing of the capture of a steamer, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent 1,000 men down to intercept him, all of whom he took prisoners and then marched on and captured Liberty, Col. Pennick having previously evacuated that place, escaped with his command. An additional force of four companies with a battery of artillery, was despatched from Fort Leavenworth, yesterday morning, to operate against Quantrell.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Brigadier General Davidson assumed the command of the district of St. Louis to-day. Colonel Merrill, formerly commander of this district, has been commissioned a brigadier general, and will leave for Northern Missouri this afternoon, where he will direct operations against the guerillas.

At a meeting of the Merchants Union Exchange this noon, resolutions were passed closing business houses at four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of drilling and organizing loyal citizens for military service, and requesting the proper authorities to cause the suspension of business throughout the city, after that hour, for like purpose.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE OCCUPATION OF MALVERN HILL.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS PROMISED

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 7, 1862.

At Malvern Hill everything was quiet during yesterday. It was reported last night by deserters and contrabands, that the rebels had been moving from the vicinity of Richmond all day in large numbers towards Malvern Hill, with a view of retaking that position. Three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived yesterday afternoon from Richmond, they belonging to this army and fit to do duty, were sent to their regiments. The others will leave for the North to-day. There was no truth in the statement that this army is used to protect rebel property, as reported.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A special Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

Late advices from Sperryville state that a deserter from the 7th Virginia cavalry had come in the lines, having left Gordonsville last Saturday. He says there is a very large force at Gordonsville and Stannardsville—that reinforcements are arriving daily from both the North and South, and that it is their intention to attack Pope, whip him, if they can, and then fall upon McClellan.

The most advanced brigade of Gen. Sigel's corps is now subsisting entirely upon the enemy.

A still later dispatch, dated Sperryville this morning, says:

Col. Robinson, provost marshal, to-day received orders to send 140 citizens of Sperryville and surrounding country, who will not take the oath, beyond the lines of our army.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 6.—A large number of Union prisoners are expected down from Richmond to-day. It is understood that Col. Corcoran and other federal officers will soon be released.

The reconnoissance of Monday night resulted favorably. The fight lasted two or three hours.

We now occupy Malvern Hill with sufficient force to hold it and carry on other plans.

The public will be satisfied with the activity of the Potomac for a few days to come.

Our loss at this artillery fight on Malvern Hill was only twenty killed and wounded. The position is considered of great importance.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Numerous applications have been made for passes to the army of the Potomac, but they are invariably refused. It is the request of Gen. McClellan that private visitors be excluded from his lines. All the sick are to be removed thence, therefore the friends of many of the patients cannot urge the necessity of their presence there for nursing purposes.

NEW YORK, Aug 7.—The *Express* says Gen. Burnside's division is reported as at Aquia Creek on the Potomac, a few miles from Fredericksburg, which will be one of the points of advance towards Richmond. The division is reported as considerably reinforced.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

How the People Are Responding.

The Rush of Enlistments.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The 33d regiment, Col. Moggie, will leave for the seat of war on Monday, and the 34th on Tuesday. Both go with full ranks and are splendidly equipped.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—In accordance with the request of many citizens, Gov. Andrew has authorized the organization of a Boston regiment for the war, to consist of ten companies of rifles and a battery of artillery. Lieut. Col. Batchellor of the 13th Massachusetts, is to be colonel, and the governor suggests that the regiment be mainly officered from soldiers now in the field who have earned the right for promotion for gallant services.

Geo. Lunt, editor of the Boston *Courier*, announce his interest in that paper.

The 2d battalion of infantry, Boston Tigers, are to be increased to a regiment for nine months service. Maj. C. S. Holbrook is to be the colonel.

A general desire is expressed that the whole militia of Massachusetts be organized, equipped and held in readiness for the call of the government. The people seem determined to make the war a special business until a peace is conquered.

BATAVIA, Ill., Aug. 9.—Batavia is on hand. Fifty volunteers enlisted last night. We shall raise our full quota.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A great war meeting was held here last evening. Hon. Edward Everett was the principal speaker, and made an eloquent and patriotic address, strongly denouncing any idea of giving up the contest. He might once have been in favor of a peaceful separation, but that time had passed, and now the Union must be restored, at whatever cost.

SCRATON, Pa., Aug 7.—An immense war meeting was held here last night. The speakers were Hon. G. A. Grow and Hon. W. W. Ketchum. The neighboring towns of Dunmore, Providence and Hyde Park, sent delegations, headed by bands of music, &c. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. One hundred and fifteen men have enlisted here up to nine o'clock this morning; they refused to take the bounty.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Gov. Andrews has granted permission to the Independent Cadets and the 4th battalion of infantry to form the nucleus of two new regiments for nine months' service.

MUSCATINE, Aug. 7.—War feeling intense. Enlisting rapid. This morning the entire force of the daily *Journal* office headed by the associate editor, were sworn into the volunteer service.

KEOKUK, Aug. 7.—At the meeting at the little town of Momena, Kankakee county, yesterday, one hundred and sixty men enlisted. Over five hundred men have enlisted in this county already.

DECATUR, Ill., August 7.—Macon county has now recruits enough to fill her quota of the first call for 300,000, and also the second call for 300,000 drafted men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 6.—The governor has received official notification of the new call, but no details as to the method of drafting.

By next Tuesday the regiments now organizing will be full and in camp.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—The recent order of the secretary of war has given a wonderful impetus to recruiting, and a majority of the fourteen regiments authorized in this State are now full and ready for their arms.

Commissioners have been appointed to enroll the militia in the various counties, and are instructed to have it completed by the 18th instant, after which time no volunteers will be received.

Several of the railroads centering in this place propose to carry to this city, free of charge, the various regiments rendezvousing in different parts of the State, for the purpose of having a grand review. There will be 15,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry, with a few batteries of light artillery.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, Ill., August 7, 1862.

Warren county, under the last call of the president, has sent to the rendezvous at Galesburg, Knox county, Capt. L. B. Cutter, with 106 of her loyal, brave-hearted boys, and Capt. McClanahan with 114. Two more companies are expected here to-day from the same county—Capt. Reed with 110 men, and Capt. Bond with an entire company. Two more are in process of organization in Monmouth, its county seat, which will be filled ere the ten days are numbered.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

BATAVIA, Kane Co., Aug. 7th.

The patriotic citizens of Batavia concluded to raise a new company of volunteers, and to facilitate enlistments, called a meeting Wednesday evening, which was addressed by Colonel Farnsworth and [illegible], and as a result, fifty-one men, good and true walked up and signed the muster roll, forty-eight to go into a new company and three for Capt. Newton's company of the 52d. This is more than Batavia's full quota for 600,000 men. The new company will be full by Saturday night. What town can show a better record? J. W. E.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

A California Steamer Burned.

200 Lives Lost—$1,500,000 in Treasure Saved.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—We have news of the burning of the steamer Golden Gate, but an interruption of the line east of Salt Lake City, has prevented the reception of any particulars of the terrible disaster on the Pacific. The wires are momentarily expected to be in working order. The fullest details will be obtained from San Francisco as early as possible. The Golden Gate was burned off Manzanilla.

ADDITIONAL.

The following was read at the Board of Trade this morning by F. G. Saltonstall:

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Pacific mail steamer Golden Gate was burned at sea, probably between Acapulco and Panama, on the downward passage from San Francisco. 180 lives and $1,500,000 in specie lost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—From fifty to sixty per cent. of the gold aboard the Golden Gate was insured in London.

The following private dispatches have been received to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6, 1862.

To Wm. L. Hoisey, New York:

I was saved from the burning ship by lashing myself to the forecastle on a ladder and jumping overboard. I passed under the port wheel while under way, and received serious injury. I was picked up by the ship's boat, and remained in it twenty hours before reaching Manzanilla. Poor Flint is lost.

(Signed,) BENJAMIN HOLLIDAY.

This gentleman is of the firm of Holliday & Flint, owners of the California and Oregon steamship line.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7, 1862.

To Allan McLane, President:

The Golden Gate was burned at or near Manzanilla. 200 passengers and the crew perished. The ship is a total loss. Particulars as soon as possible.

(Signed.) FORBES & BABCOCK.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Golden Gate, which sailed hence on the 21st of July, took fire twelve miles off Manzanilla and was burned to the water's edge. About 200 lives lost. It is thought the treasure will be saved, as the ship was beached.

The lying Washington reporter of the New York *Herald* is the guilty author of the fiction, and that the Chicago paper accepted his infamous version and published it as truth.—*Evening paper of yesterday.*

Inasmuch as the N. Y. *Herald* containing the "version" referred to reached this city twelve hours after our special dispatch was published, plainly some other hypothesis must be suggested. The garbled statement of the *Herald* was corrected by our Washington reporter, and so stated in his dispatch.

BOGUS STATEMENT.—The Chicago *Tribune* announces among its dispatches of Tuesday that two of Senator Browning's brothers lately took the oath of allegiance in the Shenandoah valley. Of itself this does not harm Senator Browning, but the fact is he has no brothers in Virginia at all; he has one in Kentucky and one in Iowa. Will the *Tribune* please correct?—*Quincy Whig, 6th.*

The Chicago TRIBUNE did no such thing. It copied from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a dispatch in which the statement complained of occurred. The TRIBUNE is pleased to correct. If an unfounded statement was circulated that the two rebels were brothers of Senator Browning, an apology is due all round.

RECRUITING IN THE COUNTRY.—We learn from A. S. Reynolds, Esq., that Biggsville, Henderson county, raised 121 volunteers Wednesday; Oneida, Knox county, raised fifty men and Batavia, Kane county, over fifty. The country is doing nobly.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—One hundred Artillery Horses at the Phoenix Stables, No. 209 State street, Chicago. WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—A DENTAL OFFICE—In a good locality, such as Lake or Clark streets. Would like to know of rooms, if any, to be vacated soon. Address "Dentist," P. O. Box 480.

WANTED—Occupants for an unusually desirable suite of front rooms, at No. 15 Congress street, corner Michigan avenue. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—By a young man from the East, and thoroughly acquainted with the business and the Eastern market, a situation in a wholesale grocery and produce trade. Apply at 102 Madison street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A Blank Book Sewer, at CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE'S.

WANTED—A girl wants a situation to cook or to be a chambermaid. She is capable. References given, if required. Address "M. E. G. S." Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PORTER—One acquainted with the city preferred. Inquire at CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE'S, 128 & 130 Lake street.

WANTED—An Apothecaries Clerk at once. W. H. DILLINGHAM, Corner State and Van Buren sts.

WANTED—One or two building lots west of Halstead, between Lake and Van Buren streets, in exchange for 160 acres of good farm land, 40 acres of timber, situated in Franklin county, Iowa. The prairie land has a living stream of water running through it. There is a Grist Mill and School House near by, and said land is within one and a half miles of the county seat, a thriving village. For further particulars address "P. O. Box 3955," Chicago, and state where an interview can be had, and where the lots are situated.

WANTED—A Stock of Drugs, Medicines and Fixtures, for one quarter cash, balance in farming land or town property. Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An experienced Drug Clerk. One familiar with the packing and order department in the wholesale business. Address "Drawer 129," Milwaukee Post Office.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33 F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. H. G. CHASE, Sec.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A Meat Market, cutting about eight cattle, with other small stock, per week. Ice house filled with ice, and every thing convenient. To be sold cheap if applied for at once. Going to join the army. Inquire of "J. C." Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A Schooner of one hundred tons burthen, is capable of carrying 60,000 feet of lumber and is in good sailing order. Will be sold low for cash. Address "Box 1637," Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE—A Span of seven year old MULES, sound and in good condition. Apply at 60 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—One twenty horse power ENGINE, nearly new; 1 Tubular Boiler, twelve feet long, forty-two 3-inch flues, with large steam dome; 2 Boilers twenty feet long each, 42 inch diameter, with two flues, each 13-inch diameter—all in good order. For further particulars apply at 60 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, one of the best Horses in this city, sound, and kind in either single or double harness. Apply to WOODMAN BROS., North Market.

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. IRA GODDARD, Sec.

BUTTER AND LARD.—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 217 S. Water street, Chicago.

CORN IS KING.—The best Song yet, for the times. Don't fail to get a copy. It will exhilarate every loyalist and stir his patriotism. Price 25 cents. Sent to any part of the country by mail. Published by H. T. MERRILL, at the Academy of Music, 164 Clark street. For sale by all music dealers.

TO RENT—A very desirable residence, good house and barn, good garden—all in good order. Possession given immediately. Will be rented low to a good, responsible tenant. Inquire of Lewis Devandeon, on the premises, corner of West Washington and Ann Streets, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., or at 156 West Monroe street.

LADIES' SEMINARY, DIXON, ILL.—Opens its second year, Wednesday, September 10th. Pupils board in the Institution. Board and tuition $80 per year. A Normal Department will be added the present year. For circulars address MRS. P. A. COOLEY, Principal.

MATRIMONIAL.—A widower, (aged 36,) in moderate circumstances, with a small family, desires to open a correspondence with some young widow lady, under similar circumstances, with a view to matrimony. For further [illegible] ladies, please address "P. O. Box 24," Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois.

FRUIT DEALERS IN THE country, will do well to order their supplies from us. Our facilities for filling orders for all FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GREEN FRUITS ARE NOT EXCELLED. Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, &c., &c., in full supply during their season. Careful and prompt attention given to all orders. HUNTINGTON & CO., No. 7 Clark street.

BERDAN'S SHARP SHOOT[ERS]. [illegible] Capt. A. J. BURROUGHS.

New Advertisements.

ARMY LIST.

ISSUED TO-DAY.

The Army List which has been in preparation these two months past (under official sanction) will be issued to-day, with the LATEST CORRECTIONS.

It contains the Regiments of ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, IOWA, MINNESOTA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO.

With List of New Regiments.

Single copies 50 cents. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address GEORGE D. SMITH, Compiler and Publisher, Box 1343, Chicago.

For sale by JOHN R. WALSH, Custom House Place, Chicago, who will supply the trade at publishers' prices.

WAR RISKS TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,000, WRITTEN IN THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OLCOTT & BOYD, Gen'l Agents For Indiana, Illinois and Chicago. OFFICE, NO. 2 CLARK STREET.

CLARET WINES. MOULTON, 1847, VERY FINE. CHATEAU LARIVEAUX, CHATEAU LAFITE, And other brands warranted genuine. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC. THE Reformed Presbyterian Church Will have an EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC, To the beautiful Excursion Grounds at FOREST BAY GROVE, Near Waukegan, On THURSDAY, THE 14th INST. A special train will leave the Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at 8 o'clock A. M.; returning, will leave the grounds at 5 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. To be had of Moses Shirra, 166 West Lake street, and of the Trustees of the Church.

RECRUITING POSTERS. RECRUITING POSTERS. RECRUITING POSTERS. RECRUITING POSTERS. Printed at a few hour's notice. We have cuts of eagles, banners, &c., and artillery, infantry and cavalry cuts, designed and engraved expressly for Recruiting Bills. Orders from any part of the Northwest solicited. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

MUSTER ROLLS. Muster Rolls. Enlistment Blanks. Enlistment Blanks. War Claim Blanks. War Claim Blanks. For sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

BATES, STONE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c. 217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

MILITARY SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.—The undersigned, in view of the approaching military draft and the impossibility of complying on the part of many citizens, hereby offer their services to all whom it may concern in providing substitutes. Designing to keep on hand a list of names for substitution, (and which is now being completed,) they invite the attention of the public to the same at their Agency Room, No. 8 Kingsbury Block. For the general purposes of the agency the office will be opened during the coming week. All persons desiring employment as substitutes under the forthcoming military draft, are invited to register their names with us, giving age, occupation, residence and amount of bounty desired, and terms of payment. Able bodied men over 45 years of age, or other wise exempt from draft, preferred. The office is open from this date to receive names of substitutes. HITCHERD & CO., P. O. Box 3177.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of Wadsworth, Turlay & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. M. Turlay is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. JAMES WADSWORTH, THOMAS M. TURLAY.

BOOK BINDERS AND FANCY PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS.—One hundred tons of Straw and Tar Boards, assorted sizes, on hand and to arrive, for sale at manufacturers prices. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., No. 107 South Water st.

DOLLAR CASES OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, With full directions, at the PHARMACY, corner of Clark and Madison streets. C. S. HALSEY.

TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse.—The owner can obtain the same by applying to Jewett & Root, 14 Dearborn street, paying charges, &c. EDWARD DONNEGAN.

DRUGS.
QUININE, American and French....$3.00 per ounce.
OPIUM, Prime quality....$7.75 per pound.
CAMPHOR, Refined....$1.50 per pound.
CREAM TARTAR, Pure powdered in barrels....$4.3[illegible] per pound.
GUM ARABIC, Sorts, handsome....$1.64 per pound.
ALL NETT CASH.
And all other Drugs, at lowest market rates. Goods to be approved and paid for in New York current funds at delivery. Orders must be addressed directly to LAMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists and Importers, 69, 71 & 73 Water st. New York. August 1, 1862.

OFFICIAL. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1862. By authority of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 17th day of July instant, notice is hereby given that the first day of September next is fixed and determined upon as the day on which the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt" shall be put into practical operation; and any act or thing which in said act is required to be done on or before the first day of July or August, in the year 1862, shall be done on or before the first day of September, 1862, and all parts of said act having reference to the dates of the first days of July and August, 1862, shall be taken and construed as having reference to the first day of September. Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary to put the act into practical operation, will be done before the date fixed by this notice.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS. CHICAGO, July 28, 1862. By an addition to the Rules and Regulations of the Board, adopted at a meeting held the 26th inst., the Directors were authorized to establish such rates of commission for the purchase and sale of property by the members of the Association as in their judgment are right and reasonable, and Any Member Violating such Rules either directly or indirectly in Over or Under charging shall be liable to expulsion as a member [illegible] W. W. CATLIN, Sec'y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION, [illegible]

MRS. S. ANDERSON, Clairvoyant, Rapping, Healing and Test Medium, can be found at No. 11[illegible] South La Salle Street. In regard to the gift of Spirit Communication, satisfaction always guaranteed.

Military.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—Recruits wanted for Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, now in camp at Memphis, Tenn. This Battery has been in service fourteen months, and ranks among the most honored in the Army. It now needs a few men, which, at this time of general enlistment and liberal bounties, ought to be supplied at once. Office No. 10 Clark street. LIEUT. THEODORE P. ROBERTS, Recruiting Officer.

ATTENTION! WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY.—Twenty-five good men wanted to fill up this Battery, now at Memphis. [illegible] Good inducements are offered. Recruiting office, 22 Randolph street. A. W. WOODWARD, Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS. HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., —, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 39. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers [illegible]. By order of F. HARDING, Major Commanding. M. D. TEMPLE, A. Adjutant.

BERDAN'S UNITED STATES SHARP SHOOTERS. A chance now is this brilliant corps. Capt. W. H. Horton having been detailed by order of Gen. McClellan to recruit for this Regiment, has opened an office in this city. The only Recruiting Office for this branch in the West. Berdan's men are too well known to fame to need much detail. They have been in all the battles on the Peninsula, and, by their skill and discipline have been a terror amongst "rebels," and at home. Pay commences at time of enlistment. ADVANCE MONEY, as authorized by Government, paid to recruits when sworn in. $25.00 of the bounty and one month's pay paid in advance. SHARPE'S (Breech Loading) RIFLES, equipments and clothing furnished immediately on joining regiment. THIS CORPS EXEMPT FROM ALL FATIGUE DUTY. None enlisted to go into camps of instruction. Office now open at 80 Randolph street. Post Office Box 3904. CAPT. W. H. HORTON, 1st Regiment Berdan's U. S. S. S.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest to purchase outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything connected of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st.

Excursions.

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS, With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties. The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, situated immediately on the Lake Shore, thirty-three miles (an hour and a quarter's ride) from Chicago, convenient to the railroad, which is only one-fifth of a mile distant from the Lake at this point, affording well shaded lawns, free from undergrowth, beautiful groves of Oak and alder, never failing springs of cool water, wide hard beach easily accessible for promenades, with high bluffs, fine views, and cool breezes. For further particulars and terms, apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Clark streets. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

Personal.

PERSONAL.—James C. Little, (or any person acquainted with his address) will please forward the same to "J. C.," Tribune Office.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS, CARBON OIL, For sale at Manufacturer's Prices, 175 LAKE STREET.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 62 Lake street Chicago.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers, at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships. City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry Patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 102 West Lake Street.

TERRA JAPONICA, OIL VITRIOL, TANNERS' OIL, LARD OIL, BRIMSTONE, FLOUR SULPHUR, MARBLE DUST, WHITING, POTASH IN CASKS, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 18[illegible] LAKE STREET.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Flat Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c. at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks, and all summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Fluting Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

250 HHDS. PORTO RICO AND CUBA SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HAWKEY, 11 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HAWKEY, 11 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, [illegible] arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HAWKEY.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HAWKEY.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

FOOTPRINTS OF TREASON.

Mr. Virgil Hickox, "Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee," is on his travels at the present time, and he is leaving his marks as he goes along. He was consorting with his allies at Galena the other day, and the following circular appeared simultaneously with his visit:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS."

GALENA, July 26, 1862.

The progress of the rebellion and its instigator and abettor, Abolitionism, have made, and are making towards the destruction of the constitutional form of government secured to the American people, as tending to the establishment of a military despotism, destructive of all civil liberty, imperatively demands the assistance of every lover of his country, to beat back these enemies of free government, and to maintain the "Constitution as it is, and restore the Union as it was." To effect this object, organization and co-operation are absolutely necessary.

We, therefore, earnestly recommend that you immediately organize yourselves into Democratic Clubs, one at least in every town in the county, enroll the name of every Democrat and all others who are opposed to Secession and Abolition, and in favor of "The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Elect your officers and send their names to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. ROBT. BRAND, Chairman.

Henry Marfield, David Sheean, Michael Simmons, J. Bennett, Democratic County Committee.

The grammar of this effusion is no better than it should be, but its *animus* is plain. We remember that Mr. Virgil Hickox was once proposed by the Governor, and the loyal members of the Legislature, as one of the Board of Auditors of the war expenses of Illinois. Before he received the appointment, however, his name was stricken off, at the suggestion of the Democratic members of the Legislature, as a man of doubtful loyalty. The circular "to the Democrats of Jo Daviess country," breathes the very spirit of secession. Not a word against Jeff. Davis and his unhallowed treason, marked by torrents of the best blood of the nation, not a syllable in behalf of volunteering to save the country in its dire extremity—naught but an incendiary tirade against what is termed "Abolitionism," which is defined as "tending to the establishment "of a military despotism, destructive of "all civil liberty." The Democracy of Jo Daviess county are exhorted to "beat back "*these* enemies of free government [not the "legions of Bragg and Beauregard], and to "maintain the constitution as it is and re-"store the Union as it was." The Union as it was means a Union with Jeff. Davis in the Senate, Floyd in the Cabinet, Twiggs in the army and the devil supreme over all. It is this kind of a Union that the Democracy of Jo Daviess are urged to restore. We believe that the persons to whom the appeal is addressed will engage in no such abominable undertaking, and we know that that kind of a Union will not be restored.

We shall not review matters at all when we are called upon to notice these footprints of treason. If Jeff. Davis should tell what he desires above all things else to be done in the loyal States, he would say: "Infuse the idea among the masses of the "North that I did not fire on Fort "Sumter, but the Abolitionists did. "Keep it before the people that they "have more important duties to perform "than filling up the regiments of the "Union. Tell them they are in no danger "from the triumph of my armies, but their "liberties will be lost if Lincoln's hordes "overpower the Southern Confederacy." The general inculcation of these ideas, if they should be believed, would be worth more to the rebel cause than half a million bayonets. Let those who are disseminating such doctrines be marked as enemies of their country.

A POLICY IN THE WAR.

Were the dispatches of to-day to contain a proclamation from the President of the United States, that by virtue of his authority as commander of the Federal armies, and from a military necessity forced upon the government by this unholy rebellion, he thus declared that now, henceforth and forever, there shall be no Slavery in the whole length and breadth of these States, that by this act, Liberty and Emancipation was decreed to every bondman, and that every loyal arm was summoned to the aid of the Union against its enemies—were all this to be the burden of this morning's news, given under the hand of Abraham Lincoln, we might mark this day with a white stone in our national annals. A new enthusiasm would run through the land from Maine to Minnesota, into all our homes where our people are nerving themselves for the burdens and sacrifices of this war; into all our camps where our soldiers are battling for the Union; to the remote outposts; and sweeping round our coast where our tars maintain watch and ward on the blockade; unto foreign lands wherever a loyal American heart yearns to hear and know of his country's weal; everywhere, wherever loyalty and devotion to the Union is the all absorbing sentiment, this proclamation would extend, carrying with it the assurance that at last the Government had "put the foot down firm," and with a determination to crush its enemies.

Such a proclamation would be received nowhere with alarm but by the enemies of the country—everywhere with welcome, as the bold decisive order in the hour of peril comes to assure watching and waiting hearts that the commander is at his post. The way has been prepared for it by the events that have originated with slavery itself. The great oppression has invited its own doom, and bared its own neck to the executioner. It would be received without alarm or protest save by a few timid souls, for whom, Heaven forbid this noble Union should be wrecked.

An order to destroy a block of Lake street stores, to level them with the dust, with the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, would sound harsh and barbarous at any other time than when an affrighted city was watching a raging conflagration and saw no other way to check its progress. The end would justify the means. The solemn perils of the hour would ennoble the order and he who uttered it. In time of peace to have invaded the constitutional rights of slavery by a Presidential proclamation would have caused protest and opposition throughout the land. The South have torn away the barriers of the Constitution, and the hideous institution of men whipping and child selling is in a sharp and open death grapple with Liberty. Should there be a question which should fall?

But would the proclamation be of avail? How could it reach those for whom it was intended? Would it not be "received with derisive laughter," by rebel leaders, as was that other proclamation months ago? No, a thousand times, no. The great prison house of oppression has before been shaken by apprehension of just such a fate. It is written in its archives that its doom is to fall as by a stroke. Old John Brown foreshadowed it, and with his seventeen men sent trembling throughout the whole South, as if he were the blind Samson bowing himself in his strength at the supporting pillars of their temple. Twice in this war the structure has been sorely shaken and great crevices opened in its walls. When Fremont, and after him Hunter recognized the force of the principle of Emancipation in this war, loyal men were saddened to witness the haste with which these breaches were repaired by the Presidential mandate, for all feel that the Bastile of the negro drivers must come down before the war is successfully ended. But these instances were of effect sufficient to show how complete would be the ruin of the oppressors when once the President of the United States shall raise his hand and strike the accursed institution the death blow its crimes have deserved.

And this will come. Even those who say we are not ready for it yet, do not hesitate to avow its possible necessity in the future of the war. Why not now? Why not end the long gloom of doubt and hesitancy, by an act which shall live in the world's brightest records, an act the opportunity for which is given to few men, and few ages. The people are ready for it. The army are ready for it. The world has been ready for it these long years, in which we have carried our national shame and reproach.

"RESTORING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

A conclave of pro-slavery traitors recently met at Indianapolis and passed resolutions about "restoring the constitutional rights of the Southern States." By what power have the Southern States been deprived of their constitutional rights? Let the robber make restitution. They themselves violated the Constitution and cast it from them. They went out of the Union with brutal defiance; let them return in sackcloth and ashes. They can return to their old places in the family of States, but their old vices they cannot bring back with them. And the old vices of the rebel States are what those Indiana traitors mean when they prate about "constitutional rights." They mean that slavery must be restored in the federal districts; that the law excluding it from the Territories must be repealed; that the confiscation act must not be enforced; that the traitors who fled from their plantations on the coast of the Carolinas shall be welcomed back, and that the loyal black men who have joined our standard shall be returned to their claimants at the point of the bayonet. They mean that the scoundrels who ruled the South before the rebellion, and who rule it now, shall continue to rule it; that treason shall receive no punishment, and that the Union shall be dissolved whenever the interest or caprice of the slave power shall demand its overthrow. This was one of the "constitutional rights claimed by the South and recognized by all Northern traitors. It is worthy of remark that every Northern traitor has on his tongue's end something about "restoring the constitutional rights of the South"—an indirect way of saying that the Federal Government robbed the rebel States of their constitutional rights and drove them into insurrection, and a sneaking apology for all the murders, robberies and villainies of the rebels. Never was accusation more false—never was apology more infamous. Lenity to Southern traitors has emboldened them to kill and steal; lenity to Northern traitors has emboldened them to traduce the Republic and defend its enemies. Righteous severity will reform both.

THE DRAFT.

It is understood that new regulations will be prescribed by the President for the draft, creating an uniformity in all the States. The draft will comprise every man not exempt by the narrow rules laid down, "*Permanent residence*" is all that is specified as requisite in the Drafting Act, which will be a sufficient answer to the many questions propounded now-a-days as to whether incomplete naturalization will give exemption. It will not. Every man who is drawn must go himself or "send a man," and there will be a demand for substitutes. Assessors are busy in this city, and there are as yet only incomplete data on which to base an estimate of the proportion required here in the draft. The North Division of the city gives about 5,000 men eligible to do military duty. The South Division will probably give upwards of 8,000, and the West say 12,000. These two last are only estimates, and on this basis we have about 25,000 men in this city from whom the draft of about 4,000 men will be taken, or about *one man in six*. One direction should speedily take the place of all other patriotic use of war funds, after the draft is made. Let it be now understood in all our communities that the wives and families of all who are drawn will be the care of the citizens. The sacred duty will be cheerfully done, and best if systematically.

☞ A corrupt statesman once said that he purchased the good will of his enemies; the good will of his friends he had already. Such has been our military policy in Tennessee. After enduring for their country's sake every outrage which the ingenuity of depraved civilization could invent or the cruelty of barbarism inflict, loyalists have seen their enemies waited on by servants in Federal uniforms, and themselves passed by as aliens. They have had the cold shoulder turned on them, while the hencoops and corn fields of rebels were guarded at night by armed sentinels. They have been rigorously excluded from our lines, while the most virulent traitors could pass through on their word of *honor*. This is the way pro-slavery commanders put down rebellion in Tennessee. This the way the Republic is served. So long as patriotism entails sacrifices, treason should entail retribution; and it is exasperation that commanders like Don Carlos Buell and Edward Otho Cresap Ord who spurn this distinction, should be continued in the army.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, by R. G. THRALL, M. D., and THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANISM, by JAS. C. JACKSON, M. D. Boston, B. Leverett Emerson. Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

This is really a scientific work of great practical value. It is written in popular style, so that ordinary readers can understand its teachings. Ignorance on the delicate subjects of which it treats is the foundation of a vast amount of terrible suffering and death. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume that have fallen under our observation, except of course those especially intended for the medical profession, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious. This one may be safely put into the hands of young people, and parents especially can scarcely fail to be greatly profitted by its perusal. They will know all the better how to rear up a healthy, virtuous family. The *Congregationalist*, one of the leading religious papers of Boston, speaks of the work as follows:

"Here are bound together some very thorough and scientific discussions of the subjects hinted in the titles. There is so much common sense about many of the views taken that we incline to consider the book a valuable one for the afflicted and for all who would not be. Its discussions are perfectly decorous, and many of its counsels of great importance to all."

The Town of Gridley.

A war meeting was held in the little town of Gridley, in McLean county, on Tuesday evening, and was addressed by Charles E. Gregory, Esq., of this city. *Twenty seven* men volunteered, out of a voting population of about 150, and came up to Chicago to join Capt. Chadbourne's company, in the Board of Trade regiment. What town can do better?

We neglected to notice at the proper time a similar meeting in Palestine, Cook county, addressed by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and Judge Bradwell, where *twenty-two* men stepped into the ranks, out of a population no larger than that of the patriotic little town above mentioned.

A False Star.

[From the Washington Star, 5d.]

We are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites similar to those which lately occurred in New Albany, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places. It is also alleged that a number of clerks in the government employ are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organization. Our informant is a colored man of this city.

[This is the canard denied in our dispatches of Tuesday night. The purpose of the villainous plot against the peace of our loyal communities is transparent, the aim being to array the whites against the free blacks. It is the latest phase of treason, and directly in aid of the rebels in all its aims and intents. —Eds.]

Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

An advertisement in the *National Intelligencer* announces that the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to emancipate the slaves in this district, have determined to adjourn on the 16th inst.

☞ Wm. Carnery of Canton, Mo., died of the injuries inflicted by the rebel marauders the other night.

WHAT THE WEST HAS DONE.

Condensed Statement of Troops in the Field and Regiments Organizing.

From the advance sheets of the ARMY LIST, which will be issued to-day (Friday), we take the following interesting recapitulation of facts, showing what the West has done in the way of volunteers for the war:

ILLINOIS.

Infantry—Sixty-five regiments, numbered from the 7th to the 71st inclusive, of which five (5) are under enlistment for three months. Twenty-two regiments, to be numbered from the 72d up, are now raising under the late call for 300 000 volunteers.

Cavalry—Thirteen regiments, (including the 1st now mustered out of service,) three battalions and six companies, equal to fifteen regiments.

Artillery—Two regiments and one independent battery, in all twenty-five batteries. There are three new batteries raising.

Engineers—One regiment, disbanded.

Sharpshooters—One company.

The original muster rolls of the above represented 69,319 men.

INDIANA.

Infantry—Fifty regiments, numbered between the 6th and 63d inclusive. The numbers 56, 61 and 62 are vacant; 28, 41 and 45 represent the cavalry; and the 14th and 16th regiments, enlisted for only one year, are being reorganized. Two of the fifty regiments now in the service are enlisted for three months. Eleven new regiments are organizing, to be numbered from the 65th upward. The number "64" was intended to be used by Col. Anneke's artillery regiment.

Cavalry—Three regiments, and a fourth organizing under the late call.

Artillery—Eighteen batteries.

The original muster rolls showed 49,095 men.

MISSOURI.

Infantry—Twenty-two regiments. Eighteen of these are numbered between the 2d and 26th inclusive—the numbers 1, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20 and 22 being vacant. Two regiments (1st and 2d) are U. S. Reserves. Col. Phelps' regiment has no number. There is one regiment of U. S. Militia. Eight regiments, to be numbered from the 27th upward, are now raising.

Cavalry—Equal to twenty-two regiments. Of these, seven regiments and a battalion (Bowen's) are U. S. volunteers; and fourteen regiments and two battalions are U. S. militia, differing only from the volunteers in that their service is restricted within the limits of the State.

Artillery—Two regiments and four batteries, in all twenty-seven batteries.

Engineers—One regiment, Bissell's.

Sharpshooters—[Col. Birge's late regiment was numbered the 14th Missouri, but is now to be known as the 66th Illinois.]

The original muster rolls of the above (not including Birge's) shows 40,256 men.

WISCONSIN.

Infantry—Nineteen regiments. Five new regiments are to be raised under the new call.

Cavalry—One regiment; and one company now part of the 5th Missouri cavalry.

Artillery—Thirteen batteries, one of them attached to Colonel Frank Blair's 1st Missouri artillery.

Sharpshooters—Two companies.

The original rolls show 22,889 men.

MICHIGAN.

Infantry—Sixteen regiments. Seven are being raised, to be numberered from the 17th upward.

Cavalry—Three regiments, and a fourth being raised. Two companies are in the 2d Missouri, "Merrill Horse."

Artillery—Eight batteries.

Engineers—One regiment.

Sharpshooters—Four companies.

The original rolls show 20,699 men.

IOWA.

Infantry—Sixteen regiments, numbered from the 2d to 17th inclusive. Five new regiments are being organized.

Cavalry—Five regiments, and one independent company. The "Curtis Horse," which includes four Iowa companies, is now called the "5th Iowa."

Artillery—Three batteries.

The original rolls show 19,505 men.

MINNESOTA.

Infantry—Five regiments and a sixth being organized.

Cavalry—Three companies in the 5th Iowa, or "Curtis Horse."

Artillery—Two batteries.

Sharpshooters—Two companies.

The original rolls show 5,231 men.

KANSAS.

Infantry—Seven regiment, numbered the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th.

Cavalry—Four regiments, numbered the 2d, 5th, 7th and 10th.

Artillery—Three batteries.

The original rolls show about 8,300 men.

NEBRASKA.

Infantry—One regiment.

Cavalry—Three companies in the 5th Iowa or Curtis horse.

The original rolls show 1,240 men.

COLORADO.

Infantry—One regiment.

Cavalry—One regiment (Col. J. H. Leavenworth's) in process of organizing.

The original rolls show 1,300 men.

RECAPITULATION.

	Infantry Regiments Field	Infantry Regiments New	Cavalry Regiments Field	Cavalry Regiments New	Artillery Batteries Field	Artillery Batteries New	Engineers	S. Shooters	Total
Illinois	65	22	14	..	25	3	..	1	69,319
Indiana	50	13	3	1	18	1	..	..	49,095
Missouri	22	8	22	..	27	..	1	..	40,256
Wisconsin	19	5	8	..	13	..	..	2	22,587
Michigan	16	7	3	1	8	..	1	3	20,699
Iowa	16	5	5	..	3	..	..	..	19,505
Kansas	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	8,303
Minnesota	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	5,241
Colorado	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,300
Nebraska	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240
	202	61	54	3	99	4	2	8	237,584

The ARMY LIST contains the names of the commissioned officers in the above regiments, their residences, date of rank, and progress of promotion—about 11,000 names in all. It states where each regiment made its original rendezvous, when it entered the service, where it has been employed, and the division of the army in which it is now acting. Particular mention is made of battles or deeds of gallantry. In addition there is given, with each State, a list of the new regiments organizing. These facts have been compiled from official sources, under the sanction of the Adjutant General, and may therefore be relied upon as thoroughly authentic. The enterprise is one that commends itself to the patronage of the public, and the publication at this moment is decidedly opportune. For the first time since the regiments began to be formed—more than a year ago—we have now a clear, concise and *authentic* list of them, with the important features in their history. Other editions of the Army List will be issued in future, each time corrected to the latest moment. As nearly as can be estimated, a regiment in active service changes its roll of officers once in eight months. The commissions issued in the ten States above enumerated (aside from commissions to new regiments), have averaged about *eleven hundred* a month, since the opening of this summer's campaign.

The Army List makes a book of 172 pages, neatly printed, and will be sold at fifty cents a copy. The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

The work announced is the first attempt at a systematic and complete record of the material and services of the forces of the West in the Union army which has been made, and it is not too much to say that, as far as it extends, it is as nearly perfect as human skill and patience can make it. We have examined some of the advance sheets of the Indiana list, and after a very patient search are compelled to declare that we have not found a single error in them, not even in the spelling of a name. Accuracy is the chief merit of a statistical work like this. In fact it is the only merit, for without that a multitude of irrelevant excellencies, whether of style, taste or mechanical execution, would be as useless as a bouquet in a glue pot. Accuracy is the striking feature of this work. The arrangement is good, allowing any regiment to be found at once, and the mechanical execution is good, but the exactness of the names, dates, stations and general facts is *the* feature of it. The "roster" or list of officers of each regiment, time of entering their service, promotions when known in time, the place of recruiting the regiment, the division to which it belongs, or was first attached, and the battles it has been engaged in, are all stated in a neat form, briefly, clearly and exactly. It is a valuable work, and will become more so as the changes of war confuse or remove the old conditions and features of our regiments. The author, Mr. G. B. Smith, formerly connected editorially with the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and recently with the Chicago TRIBUNE, we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with, and could attest his ability and faithfulness if his work did not render any such testimony superfluous.

Great War Meeting at Champaign.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 6, 1862.

The war meeting to-day has been a complete success. The noon train brought the TRIBUNE, some four hundred copies of which are taken at this place. Its news that drafting was to be resorted to, to raise 600,000 men, gave the most intense satisfaction. It was an ernest that the war is to have an end at no distant day. In this county there is scarcely a man or woman but who is personally acquainted with honest Old Abe. Their faith in him has never abated, they knew that he was equal to the crisis, and when they read the order for drafting, all were wild with joy.

The speakers from Chicago and other points, disappointed us, but this was a small matter. Central Illinois has speakers who are capable of stirring the hearts of the people, and the large concourse of farmers and others from all parts of the county, who had met in the Fair grounds, were called to order and presided over by A. M. Ayers, Esq. Col. A. W. Mack, of Kankakee, held this audience spell bound for an hour. His remarks were dispassionate and argumentative. He rehearsed the struggle in the legislature on the two million appropriation bill with the Knights of the Golden Circle; how for eight days they waited for the gallant Douglas to come to their aid, and when he did come knocked the last prop from under them, and the act was passed. The army had marched through the border States holding out the pipe of peace, and endeavoring to conciliate. We did not wish to lay waste those states, plunging friend and foe alike into the pit of destruction, but now our armies are in the cotton states, among full fledged and persistent traitors, with scarcely enough of Union men to save Sodom. Those armies had been driven back to their own soil. Their capital had been invested, and now they are in a condition to be dealt with, and we must strike them right and left, use their slaves for all useful purposes, and subsist our armies upon them. It would be time enough to talk of their rights under the constitution when they submit to its authority; but they must first be subdued, and then we would consider the terms upon which they should come back. The question of slavery needed no discussion; it was a question we could not effect if we should talk over it a month, it was already doomed and nothing could save it. On the arming of the negroes he was not so clear in his own mind. He would use them for all other purposes without hesitation, or would promise all those who came into his lines protection, food and pay; and and above all, he would promise them freedom. This last sentiment was responded to in the most enthusiastic manner, showing that in this assembly of hardy farmers party lines had faded out, and that a wonderful change has taken place within the last thirty days. I do not propose to give anything like a synopsis of the speech of Col Mack. The colonel was followed for another hour by H. P. H. Bromwell of Coles county. Such a phillippic as he dealt the traitors, both North and South, is not often heard.

Dr. Coe of Sidney, made an appeal for men, which was responded to most heartily. The Dr. said that, he had ought to be drafted, and he hoped that every rascal who dodged the enlistment would now have to go. He was answered from all sides that they should go.

Col. Coler of the 25th was present and was called to the stand. The colonel said if he was the last called to speak, he was not the last to fight, for his gallant 25th had been at Pea Ridge, and were now in Mississippi. It was true that their numbers had windled to some seven hundred, but they were ready to strike again, with but seven on the sick list, and they not very sick at that. If you will but fill up our ranks we will again drive these dastard rebels to the wall. He had seen enough of conciliation. We now had the rebels on their own soil, and he for one was ready to carry the war to the bitter end. He would use any and all means that would hurt a rebel. He would take their negroes because we needed them in our camps, and we should take them so that they could not work against us. On confiscation the colonel is one of the most radical, even, if possible in advance of the Republican party. But a few months since and Col. Coler was one of the most consistent of pro-slavery officers, and was fighting for the constitution as it was, and it was reported of him as saying, that if his regiment believed that they were fighting to free the negro, that two thirds of them would lay down their arms. Verily the world does move.

Champaign county, with a voting population of about 3,000, has already 1,200 men in the field. Nearly two companies were filled to-day. To-morrow they hold election for officers. Two new companies were also started, which will be filled before the close of the week. The plows are left in the field, and all are ready to make short work with the traitors. Our motto is, crush the rebellion before the next planting season, which can be done if all turn out with the enthusiasm manifested here.

The Board of Supervisors pay a bounty of fifty dollars, and as soon as the person is sworn in, the bounty is paid over. More than 100 of these fifty dollar bonds were drawn yesterday before the closing of the office of the agent. No drafting will be needed in this county. The war fever is up.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

During the war meeting held at this place to-day, one of those accidents occurred that are but too common on such occasions when small cannon are used. A German named John Bowers drove in front of the gun just as it was being fired, and unfortunately the paper wad struck his son, a lad some twelve years old, who was in the hind part of the wagon, carrying away a part of his nose and mouth, and shattering his jaw. It was not supposed that he could recover. It is time that such dangerous instruments should be banished from public gatherings, and used only in the hands of the military who know how to use them. D.

FROM THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Camp and Regimental Matters—The late Changes by Death and Promotions—Transfers to New Regiments—The Paymaster—The Situation in Missouri—The New Policy of the War.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 2, 1862.

Two of our brave boys have died this month, Joseph Meitzler from Rock Island, in Co. A, of typhoid fever, on July 20; and Wm. Silvertooth, in co. E, of congestion of the lungs, on July 27th.

The largest number of sick reported in a long time was last week, being thirty-eight, but some two-thirds of the cases were of so slight a nature as not to require hospital treatment. Drs. Humeston, Clark, and Murphy are with the regiment, and in good health. The weather is excessively hot, and the streets very dusty, but the beautiful, shady grove in which we are encamped affords us ample protection from the sun.

Capt. Curtis, of co. A, accepted the position of A. A. G. on Gen. White's staff, and resigned his position here and left for Washington, where we have just learned he was confirmed.

Capt. J. W. Tairnbeer, of co. D, is raising, with Major Weigma, the 1st Kansas regiment. He is to have the position of lieut. colonel. It is likely to prove a great success.

Several other of the boys in our regiment will have positions in the various new regiments now being raised in these parts. There can be no objection to transferring intelligent privates to new regiments, where they can obtain commissions, especially after being a year in the service, going through numerous skirmishes and the battle of Pea Ridge.

Capt. Peck arrived this morning bringing his own wife and several other ladies belonging to different officers of our regiment.

Major Culver, our paymaster, has just gladdened the boys with twenty-six dollars each, it being in full to the first day of July.

The aggregate of our regiment is 826.

The absent sick with and without leave is sixty-nine.

It seems to me if the old regiments were filled up they would do more service with less expense than the new regiments. We want some 200, mostly lost at Pea Ridge.

A short time since several officers were dispatched home to recruit, but had hardly reached there before they were ordered to return immediately.

There seems but little prospect of our leaving here for some time. Our duty is to guard the town and prisoners, with an occasional scout. Six companies are now with the 10th Illinois cavalry, looking after some secesh bands. Brigadier General Brown has gone with them. We expect them back in a few days.

Major Frisbie arrived a few days ago from home. It will be remembered that he was elected by two-thirds of the officers to be lieutenant colonel over Major Black; but the governor said his rule was to promote in regular order unless good reasons were shown why it should not be done. So, as the officers gave no reasons for their vote, the governor finally determined to adhere to his rule. Major Frisbie, by letter, asked the governor to give the rule in writing, and drew forth that excellent General Order No. 43, relating to the future promotions in all Illinois regiments.

The promotions this month in our regiment have been numerous, leaving places where worthy privates can be made non-commissioned officers—a reward they justly deserve.

Lieut. Col. M. L. Barnes, to be colonel.
Major Chas. Black, to be lieut. colonel.
Capt. H. N. Frisbie, Co. G, to be major.
Lieut. Hawes, to be captain Co. A.
Lieut. L. B. Morey, to be 1st lieut. Co. A.
Lieut. G. R. Bell, to be captain Co. G.
Lieut. Atkinson, to be 1st lieut. Co. G.
Sergeant Chas. H. Newton, to be 2d lieut. Co. G.
Sergeant Wm. Wilson, to be 2d lieut. Co. H.
Lieut. Wm. M. Bauday of Co. K, to be adjutant.
Lieut. N. B. Hicks, to be 1st lieut. Co. K.

It is not known whether the resignation of the following named officers, who go to form new regiments at home, has been accepted or not: 1st Lieut. C. H. Day, of co. E; 1st Lieut. Greve, of co. F; 1st Lieut. Wm. Jackson, of co. B. These together with others who contemplate going, will make many promotions in our regiment next month Quartermaster Sergeant Ed. Blodget has been discharged, and goes home to take charge of a company his brother is raising in Lake county.

The new order of Gov. Gamble, calling out the whole militia meets the cordial approval of all true Union men. It is a bitter pill for the secessionists. But it has the ring of the true metal. Every one says now we know our enemies. If it had been done six months ago not an armed rebel would be in Missouri or Northern Arkansas.

It is as astonishing to see with what alacrity the people come in to be mustered. Capt. C. P. Dickinson of our regiment is the enrolling officer during the illness of Lieut. Col. Mills, and yesterday received ten full companies, and as many each day as he can attend.

I hear it is very similar in other parts of the State.

The question of emancipation in Missouri I think is settled as soon as the people can reach it by a vote. It will carry by a large majority.

It does not seem possible to me for the people to ever live in peace again with the leaders of this rebellion amongst them, so after these regiments now called for are raised, and the crops secured, the government ought to draft a million of men and drive these rebels into the Gulf of Mexico.

It is far better that many should go and end the war in six months, than that the brave young men who are the country's dependence in this time of need, should all be slaughtered, or in long campaigns contract diseases that unfit them for the service; for when these are gone or disabled, where will the country call for help and find 500,000 young men spring to arms in a day to answer her call?

If old Saul's plan could be adopted, not an armed rebel in ninety days would dispute the rights of our Union flag to wave over every foot of our territory. Or, if every governor will follow the example of Missouri's head, all of us will be home in less than six months. Prosecute the war vigorously with all the means God has given us for the old Union, is the motto of the 37th.

H. N. FRISBIE, Major.

The Case of John N. Johnson.

BOSTON, August 4, 1862.

The preliminary examination of John N. Johnson, recently arrested in Roxbury, charged with treason in having served as lieutenant in the rebel army, took place today. The evidence was declared sufficient to hold the defendant for trial.

FROM TENNESSEE.

TRENTON, TENN., August 2d, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The unparallelled generosity and patriotism which is being displayed in your city, in the contribution of means and men, to fill up the "new levy," may well entitle it to the appellation of the "Banner City" of the Union. But as one who has been a somewhat close observer of the progress of this war, (having been in the army for the last year,) permit me to suggest that the necessities of our condition demand the presence of a half million more men immediately, and if it were in my power, I would abolish every office for recruiting, and send every recruiting officer to his regiment in two days.

WE MUST DRAFT. We must at once throw a sufficient force into the field to drive our insolent and aggressive foes to the wall, with the rapidity of lightning, or everything is imperilled. In a word, we must put an eternal quietus to this rebellion in four months, or "we must fight the world."

The history of this war is one of opportunities neglected, and of duties procrastinated. The advancement and the revolutions in public sentiment since the fall of Sumter, have formed several distinct epochs; and had the president taken the tide of popular feeling at the flood, the old Ship of State would, long ere this, have been moored in a peaceful harbor; but most unfortunately to our cause, he has kept far behind the spirit of his country-men, and the necessities of the crisis. We can now see where we have erred, and wherein our most fatal mistakes have been the oil on the washing fires of this rebellion.

It has been said that the "fanaticism of one age is the conservatism of the next," the converse, however, of this proposition would more fitly represent our past history. But the last year has formed a new era in American civilization, and the ordeal through which we have passed during the last few months, has swept from the minds of men, the errors, the prejudices and the superstitions of the past, while, at the same time, it has fully prepared and disciplined the public heart to accept the demands of the hour.

Who would have believed, when he saw the whole conservative element of the country rise to the very acme of indignation, over the "insane fanaticism" of Fremont, when he issued an order, declaring the slaves of rebels, in a part of our State, only, free, that in a few short months this same "conservative element" would freely accept a sweeping "confiscation law," which not only robs every rebel of his slaves, but strips him of every species of property, and makes him poor indeed." And here permit me to predict, that, in less than three months from this date, he who is not in favor of using every means which God has given to enable us to execute swift and withering judgment upon every enemy of the government. I repeat whoever refuses by that time, to stand upon this "vantage ground," will be looked upon as being unsound upon the great question of the times.

I would heartily wish that the additional means and the improved methods of war, which have been recently inaugurated, might lead to that rapid and complete destruction of this rebellion, which it is hoped and expected they will accomplish; but we (who have taken lessons in the school of experience) must not fail to remember that as much depends upon their practical application, as upon the character of the remedies supplied. The progress of this war may be likened to the progress of a serious disease. That form of treatment which was clearly indicated in its incipiency, and which would thus have sufficed to cut it short at once, will not in any sense, answer when the disease is fully developed; for, having now reached its zenith, the most active energetic means are required for its reduction; and, finally, in the last stage, when the waning vitality of the patient, affords unmistakable evidence, that the dread intervention of the "King of Terrors" is close at hand, it would be a fatal mistake to await the gradual action of ordinary treatment; but, on the contrary, the most active and potent medicines, which will infuse an artificial life into the patient, until a healthy re-action ensues, give us only the hope of recovery. And, in like manner, if the first force of troops had been thrown into South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, one month before the fall of Sumpter, secession would have been stifled in its form alive stage; but, alas, the disease was permitted to become fully developed ere the government leared its character and its terrible malignancy; and even then the mild and feeble measures, put forth, were simply preventive and admonitory, and were wholly inadequate to the first stage of the malady only. This was the second great mistake. When the first call was made for troops, if another cipher had been added to the number, and they had gone to the field under existing "orders" and regulations," this gigantic rebellion would long since have substantially passed into history. But the number first called into the field were only sufficient for the "picket guard"—of what should have been the "grand army of the Union?" But again, when the next call was made, if it had been for a million men we should never have heard of the 400,000 conscripts which have swelled the rebel army until its dimensions are now thought to surpass those of the Union forces in the field; a force which has given treason an impetus and its army a temporary advantage that will compel us to do a part of our first work over, for we would have occupied their territory before they could have recruited their decimated ranks; but we failed to do so, and the calamity before Richmond is the commentary upon our indulgent and rose water policy. The next serious and almost irreparable error has been in the mode of administration of the remedies used. Had an order been issued to the first force which took the field, requiring it (according to the established rules of civilized warfare) to deprive the enemy of every article which they could use to our overthrow and destruction, or their own interest and preservation, our soldiers would never have been called upon to *keep time to "freedom's funeral march"*—Order No. 3—nor would the drooping energies of our army ever have needed the restoring power of a long drawn confiscation law. It has taken us about one year to learn that it is impossible to put down treason while we uphold the traitor, as it would be to stop the flow of the Mississippi by putting a dam across the Gulf of Mexico. The truth is, while we are teaching the benighted districts of treason and secession, the salutary lessons of the Union and the Constitution, in order to make the school a complete success, and plant it upon a firm basis, we must, of necessity carry "light baggage," "board around among our scholars," and *collect our tuition in advance*, being admonished by sad experience that the credit system is sure to break up the school in "secession districts."

We trust that the North will at once divest their minds of those views which have obtained so extensively, as it regards the military power, the energy of purpose and the unanimity of feeling, of the disloyal States. The Gulf States are a unit; and they have staked their all upon the issue. They have an immense and well drilled army in the field, and with all the frantic energy of despair, they are determined to break down and destroy the best government ever framed or enjoyed by mankind.

Now, the one great question of the hour is, in what way can a force sufficient to meet, drive back and conquer the enemy, be the most quickly and the most easily raised? We answer, by drafting. By this method, we shall, at least, physically, obtain a better class of men. We will equalize the burthens of the war; the entire levy will be thrown into the service at the same time, and lastly, the whole force will be obtained, before half the recruiting officers could even get to their stations. Can you not all perceive that time is the essence of the demands.

Who cares for the odium of a necessary command, or would stand upon the sickly etiquette of persuasion, at such a time as this—truly, may we now say, that with us "one day is a thousand years." "Come over to Jerico and help us," my countrymen, and ere the new year rolls round we will plant the old flag upon every house-top in the would be southern confederacy, though its every star shall turn to blood, and its every stripe shall be a badge of mourning. A. J. C.

War Meeting at Lemont.

LEMONT, Cook Co., Ill., Aug. 6, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An enthusiastic war meeting was held here last night, under the auspices of the M. E. Church. After the election of H. M. Sanger, Esq., chairman, eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Stove, of Lockport. Judge Bradwell and Rev. Dr. Eddy of Chicago, interspersed with songs and martial music.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted with rousing cheers:

Whereas—This country, after a long period of peace and unparalleled prosperity, has been plunged into war by the rebellion of a portion of the states of the Union. We the citizens of Lemont deem it our duty in mass meeting assembled to express our sentiments. Therefore,

Resolved, That the present rebellion of the so called Confederate States of America is without cause, without justification, without palliation, and must be suppressed.

Resolved, That no terms of compromise, no propositions for peace, should for a moment be entertained while a rebel army is in the field against the lawful authority of the Government

Resolved, That as for the maintenance of the constitution and the laws of the government we are compelled to appeal to arms, that we ask our authorities to make it war real, terrible and earnest, until the rebellion is crushed and its leaders punished.

Resolved, That the action of the government as announced in its recent call for 300,000 volunteers, and its more recent announcement for a draft of 300,000 more men, meets our hearty approval, and if they are not enough to crush the rebellion, if it will call for a half million more we will heartily respond. Let it ask all it wants and lead them to the presence of the foe.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every man to see that the country is saved, and that we trust the policy of the government will be vigorous, stern, decisive, using every available means for the vindication of the authority of the Republic.

Enlistments and subscriptions then began, resulting as follows:

Able bodied men enrolled 27
Money for support of families $800

Which with conditional subscriptions, &c., was swelled to upwards of *eleven hundred dollars*.

Judging from the spirit evinced last night there will be no necessity for drafting in our town to answer the call for the 600,000 more.

S. W. NORTON, Secretary.

Secretary Seward Names a Date.

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Republican* of the 27th says:

Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he has assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 600,000.

EMPLOYING THE BLACKS IN WAR.

A Military and Human View of the Question.

A LETTER FROM ALEXANDER HAMILTON TO JUDGE JAY.

HEADQUARTERS, March 14, 1779.

"DEAR SIR: Colonel Laurens, who will have the honor of delivering you this letter, is on his way to South Carolina, on a project which I think in the present situation of affairs there, is a very good one, and deserves every kind of support and encouragement. This is, to raise two, three, or four battalions of negroes, with the assistance of the government of that State, by contributions from the owners in proportion to the number they possess. If you should think proper to enter upon the subject with him, he will give you a detail of his plan. He wishes to have it recommended by Congress to the State; and, as an inducement, that they would engage to take their battalions into continental pay.

"It appears to me, that an expedient of this kind, in the present state of Southern affairs, is the most rational that can be adopted, and promises very important advantages. Indeed, I hardly see how a sufficient force can be collected in that quarter without it; and the enemy's operations there are growing infinitely serious and formidable. I have not the least doubt, that the negroes will make very excellent soldiers with proper management; and I will venture to pronounce, that they cannot be put in better hands than those of Mr. Laurens. He has all the zeal, intelligence, enterprise, and every other qualification, requisite to succeed in such an undertaking. It is a maxim with some great military judges, that, with sensible officers, soldiers can hardly be too stupid; and, on this principle, it is thought that the Russians would make the best soldiers in the world, if they were under other officers than their own. The King of Prussia is among the number who maintain this doctrine, and has a very emphatic saying on the occasion, which I do not exactly recollect. I mention this because I have frequently heard it objected to the scheme of embodying negroes, that they are too stupid to make soldiers. This is so far from appearing to me a valid objection, that I think their want of cultivation (for their natural faculties are as good as ours,) joined to that habit of subordination which they acquire from a life of servitude, will enable them sooner to become soldiers than our white inhabitants. Let officers be men of sense and sentiment, and the nearer the soldiers approach to machines perhaps the better.

"I foresee that this project will have to combat much opposition *from prejudice and self-interest*. The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks, makes us fancy many things that are founded neither in reason nor experience; and an unwillingness to part with property of so valuable a kind, will furnish a thousand arguments to show the impracticability, or pernicious tendency, of a scheme which requires such sacrifices. *But it should be considered, that if we do not make use of them in this way, the enemy probably will*; and that the best way to counteract the temptations they will hold out, will be to offer them ourselves. An essential part of the plan is, to give them their freedom with their swords. This will secure their fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation.

"This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project; for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men."

INTERESTING FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

Seizure of the Schooner Mail, of Brooklyn, and Other Craft—Capture of a Rebel Mail—Arrival of Refugees and Prisoners at Washington, &c.

[Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

The steamer Wyandank has brought up eight prisoners and five refugees from the neighborhood of the Rappahannock. The prisoners were taken during the past week and were engaged in transporting goods across the Chesapeake and Rappahannock to the rebels.

The Wyandank, a few days since, overhauled the schooner Mail, of Brooklyn, for violating the blockade by trading with the inhabitants south of the Rappahannock. She was loaded with an assorted cargo consisting of shoes, salt, etc., and had also a large quantity of wheat on board. Martin Rainor, the captain, and H. Chamberlain, who appeared to be the business man, were taken on board the Wyandank and brought up with the other prisoners. The schooner was towed up to the yard yesterday by the Leslie.

One day last week Acting Master's Mate Sheridan, of the Wyandank, with a boat's crew from the Freeborn, captured off Georges Island, two canoes, which were conveying salt. They were accompanied by two men, who were making their way towards the land of Dixie. The two men were sent on board the Wyandank and brought up to the city.

The Reliance a few days ago captured a canoe in the Rappahannock, in the neighborhood of Urbana, with a mail of about forty letters, addressed mostly to officers and men of the 50th Virginia regiment, near Richmond. The letters seem mostly to be of a private character, and from the fact that many of them are enclosed in envelopes which have been turned, and on the inside bear directions to parties at Heathsville Northumberland county, Va, it is quite certain letters have been forwarded from that neighborhood. Several of them have the postmark "Baltimore" on the inside, and were undoubtedly sent from that city to be forwarded from Heathsville. One of them is directed to Captain Hiram Cole, and asks him to send some of Uncle Sam's "green backs" from Richmond, the writer being under the impression that the officers and soldiers of the rebel army made themselves rich by robbing the killed and wounded Union troops of the money they had on their persons.

Several refugees came up on the Wyandank. They all reside in Middlesex county, and were at one time in the 55th Virginia Regiment, but when that regiment left Fredericksburg for Richmond they deserted and returned to their homes, where they have been living for two months past, sleeping nightly in the woods or in a boat on the river, being in dread of roving bands of cavalry who have been scouring the country in search of them and other deserters. On Monday last hearing that the rebel cavalry were to scour the woods, all but one made their escape and came off to our gunboats for protection.

THE RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS

Gen. Pope's Letter to Capt. Harrison.

No resignations of any officer whatever will be accepted except upon medical certificate of the most conclusive character, or proof of worthlessness. It is therefore to be distinctly understood that any officer of this army whose resignation has been accepted without medical certificate has proved himself worthless and incompetent.

Neither with credit to himself or any sort of fair dealing towards the private soldier can any volunteer officer tender his resignation. The soldier has agreed to go into the service of the United States with the understanding that certain persons who persuaded him to enlist shall continue to command him. If he had thought otherwise there is no doubt that in many cases he would have declined to volunteer. When he has been sworn in he is bound for the whole term of service, and there can be no reason why his officer should be exempt; nor, so far as I can control this army, shall he be exempt from the same restriction in that respect which has been imposed upon the private soldier. A large part of the dissatisfaction justly felt by the private soldiers of the volunteer regiments has arisen from this very practice. As soon as a commissioned officer grows tired of the fatigue and hardship of service, he tenders his resignation, and in very many cases he has found means to have it accepted. A private soldier has no such means of freeing himself from the obligation which he imposed upon himself, with the full understanding that the officer who persuaded him to volunteer was equally bound with himself, and would remain with him. The practice of abandoning the private soldiers who have volunteered at their instance, reflects little credit upon officers, and will only be tolerated in this army when I can no longer control it.

The Prize Steamer Memphis.

[From the New York Herald, 5th.]

The British prize steamer Memphis, captured by the United States gunboat Magnolia, off Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st ult., now lies at anchor off the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To the superficial observer the appearance of the Memphis is not particularly striking, as the symmetry of the vessel is obscured under a thick coat of lead colored paint. To the connoisseur of marine architecture the case is different. In the captured steamer they see a vessel of superior symmetery, graceful, sharp lines, and other indications of swiftness and great speed. Indeed, the Memphis has all the architectural ornament and improvements for which the British iron vessels are so justly celebrated, viz: The sharp bow, inclined sides, and graceful round stern. Her engine in itself is a superb piece of mechanicism, works to a charm, and drives the vessel with uncommon speed. The Memphis has good carrying capacity, and will make an excellent government freighter or troop transport. When captured her ship's furniture was all that could be desired for the comfort of the officers and crew. Apropos of the capture of the Memphis: As before stated, she was captured by the United States steamer Magnolia, herself a recently captured prize, which was on her first cruise under the federal flag, and had been but a few days out from this port when she had the good luck to overhaul this rich prize, the proceeds of which are to be divided among a small crew. The Magnolia only succeeded in capturing the Memphis by her superior speed.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—For some months past an ice making machine has been in operation in Westminster, London, which effects its purpose cheaply and quickly by an ingenious process. Sea water, as most persons know, does not freeze at the temperature of thirty-two degrees, as fresh water does. Advantage is taken of this fact in the following way: A number of flat, square metalic boxes, filled with fresh water, are placed within an air tight chamber, around which a constant circulation of sea water goes on, which, by the evaporation of ether, has been reduced in temperature below the freezing point. This circulation chills all the boxes and freezes the fresh water into hard solid squares, fit for any use to which ice is usually applied. A small steam engine connected with the apparatus maintains the vacuum in the chamber, and condenses the ether, which is thus made to do its work of refrigeration over and over again with but little loss—not more than about a pence a day.—*Boston Courier.*

Western Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The following sick and wounded soldiers from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, arrived at Cincinnati Wednesday from Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. They were brought up by the Lancaster No. 2. The Lancaster left Pittsburg Landing on the 2d inst. The health of the sick very perceptibly improved during the passage. There was one death on board, that of Aaron Nutzen, 15th Wisconsin regiment. The list is as follows:

Allen S., 16th Ill.	Aulson S., 15th Wis.
Alderman J., 47th Ill.	Atherton J. A., 13th Ia.
Anderson J. G, 22d Ill	Bowen J. M., 24th Ill.
Boges W. J., 29th Ill.	Bolt Wm., 27th Ill.
Buchard J. 2d Min. Bat.	Burns P. B., 22d Ill.
Brown Wm. 56th Ill.	Bulland D. A., 15th Wis.
Byre J., 15th Wis.	Barry E. W., 16th Ill.
Barnes J. S., 8th Mich.	Bryant J. W. 16th Ill.
Blain J. B. 14th Mich.	Bohnshow H., 32d Ill.
Connant O. P., 10th Mich.	Chadweck E., 10th Iowa.
Case S. C., 3d Mich. cav.	Collins J., 1st Wis. bat.
Costine H., 16th Ill.	Coutey J. J., 58th Ill.
Cole M. E., 4th Min.	Christophison O 15th Wis
Comstock C. B., 42d Ill.	Cramer M., 14th Mich.
Cameron J., 25th Ill.	Crabtree M., 10th Iowa.
Dempsey Jas. 5th Minn.	Dahl O., 15th Wis.
Dyer Saml., 22d Ill.	Darmick J. N., 16th Ill.
Delisho E. W. E. 10th Mich	Erickson Jas., 15th Wis.
Kirk J., 14th Mich.	Kipling T., 16th Ill.
Kulling C., 10th Mich.	Lertch J., 22d Ill.
Ludwig P., 22d Ill.	Lokes O. B., 15th Wis.
Long W. A., 26th Ill.	Lenning T., 48th Ind.
Loomis R. H., 8th Wis.	Leonard G. B., 47th Ia.
Lamport O., 48th Ind.	Lively J. A., 16th Ill.
Lind D., 48th Ind.	Lane P., 32d Ill.
Minton J. W., 56th Ill.	Michael E., 8th Iowa.
Mayhew H., 14th Mich.	McCook J., 3d Iowa cav.
Marvin S. S., 14th Mich.	Maxom C., 42d Ind.
Moore E. G., 55th Ill.	Monroe W. N., 42d Ill.
Marcy S., Mich. Sn.	Maddock F., 27th Ill.
Martin J., 26th Ill.	Morrison O., 15th Wis.
Nutsen A., 15th Wis.	Ozemont T., 58th Ill.
Olson H., 15th Wis.	Odell W., 3d Mich. cav.
Phillip L. M., 10th Iowa.	Pelham R., 8th Wis.
Payne S. D., 25th Ill.	Peterson C., 15th Wis.
Plane F., 10th Wis. bat.	Prockleberg, R 16th Ill.
Eaveman A., 14th Mich.	Fowler A. B., 2d Mich.
Frazier R., 22d Ill.	Fraze S. D., 8th Iowa.
Forkner J., 59th Ill.	French A. S., 8th Wis.
Fitzgerald Wm., 26th Ill.	Fisher W., 10th Mich.
Green W. J., 22d Ill.	Griswold P., 14th Mich.
Gerelickson H., 15th Wis.	Purvis Jos. C., 22d Ill.
Rogers Jos., 10th Mich.	Riebie A., 32d Iowa.
Robinson J., 1st Ill. bat.	Royce J., 8th Iowa.
Ruby D. N., 3d Mich.	Rice E. L., 10th Iowa.
Stokes Wm., 10th Ill.	Stowell M., 22d Ill.
Steerman W. L., 49th Ill.	Skanes James, 26th Ill.
Swan John, 22d Ill.	Swinghanson, 15th Wis.
Selby John P. 16th Ill.	Shadhouse A., 55th Ill.
Sheeline C. B., 56th Ill.	St. John, John, 48th Ill.
Sanborne A., 10th Mich.	Sewell N. L., 42d Ill.
Grater Jas., 5th Minn.	Gullerson R., 15th Iowa.
Harris Jas., 3d Mich.	Howe V. B., 14th Mich.
Haskell Chas., 29th Ill.	Hunsinger H., 56th Ill.
Hardy Wm. D., 17th Ia.	Hegby E., 7th Ill.
Herman Jas., 15th Wis.	Hovey J., 2d Min. bat.
Hasselman Chas. 10th Ill.	Hamilton A., 14th Mich.
Halverson N., 15th Wis.	Halverson J., 15th Wis.
Hanson O., 15th Wis.	Jones John, 4th Minn.
Jewett M., 1st Wis. bat.	Jewett J., 1st Wis. bat.
Jeffries John, 29th Ill.	Johnson C. F., 98th Ia.
Johnston A., 8th Wis.	Jones Wm. F., 4th Min.
Kipp J. W., 3d Mich. cav.	Keys Wm. A., 2d Minn.
Kensel —, 5th Minn.	Kendall C. A., 16th Ill.
King Chas., 48th Iowa.	Kelly Geo., 10th Iowa.
Sandford E., 14th Mich.	Sears E., 15th Wis.
Stark N., 14th Mich.	Swift V. A., 51st Ill.
Sawash Jacob, 8th Ia.	Trigg Robt., 16th Ill.
Torkelson J., 15th Wis.	Townsend C., 10th Iowa.
Tomlinson J. A., 10th Ill.	Trumbull N., 5th Minn.
Ticknor F., 57th Ill.	Vincent J., 3d Mich cav.
Wintersager H., 51st Ill.	Worcester C., 3d Mich cav.
Wessen C. 15th Wis.	Warren A. J., 56th Ill.
Wooden Geo., 51st Ill.	Worth Mathias. 16th Ill.
Weber Berry, 46th Ill.	Weyl. Robt., 56th Ill.
Webster J. W. 14th Mich.	Yard M., 17th Iowa.
Young B., 58th Ill.	Ziglar W. H., 10th Iowa.

The Excitement at Parkersburg, Va. An Apprehended Raid—Spirit of the People.

[From the Parkersburg Gazette, Aug. 2.]

During the past week there were various statements calculated to create anxiety among us. Mr. Beatty was shot near Burning Springs; another man's store was robbed near the head of Tygart's Creek. It was currently reported that a squad of twenty-five of Capt. Pierpoints company had been killed and captured at Webb's Mills, and the mills burned. On Sunday we had direct statements that Somerville had been taken, with 250 soldiers, together with the fact that some twenty of our secessionists had left here for rebeldom.

These things, of course, created a sensitive feeling here, especially as we had but about seventy-five soldiers here, and the city was but poorly supplied with arms. About 2 o'clock on Monday, Judge J. J. Jackson, Jr., United States Judge of the Western District of Virginia, rode rapidly up street to the court house, stating that there were 400 guerillas mounted within six miles of town, in Tygart's Valley. The whole circumstances, the high position of the one who stated this, and his declaration that it came from a reliable source, of course, inspired confidence in the truth of the statement. Our military committee telegraphed to Marietta and to Athens, Ohio. At the former place 200 men were at once collected and armed, and about getting on board the cars, when a dispatch was sent for them not to come. At Athens more than 100 men volunteered at once, and some came to the river before they were stopped. In Belpre, across the river, a committee was sent over, offering 100 men if they could have guns and ammunition, for which the committee offered to become responsible. One of the committee was Mr. George Dana; the other we do not know. The people of the country came in with a spirit we love to chronicle. H. P. Dils, H. H. Dils, J. J. Fulton, T. T. Davison, and a good many others that we cannot name, left their teams in the field, took their guns and came in. Among others, Mr. Morgan, over eighty years of age, shouldered his gun and came in, saying he must have one shot at the enemies of his country.

As to our own people we have but few words to say. Their conduct was what we expected. Men, boys, and even women wanted guns, and some of the latter prepared to supply ballets. There was no face upon which we did not see perfect determination, and we now say that we are perfectly confident that no force less than 500 men can come into this town with hostile intent. We now know that we are able and willing to defend ourselves. We never saw men in better spirits or behave better. Yet we have no occasion here for the actual display of military spirit. We have clear means of information, and we are satisfied there are not over 100 guerillas or rebels now in arms west of the Alleghany mountains.

Judge Jackson owes it to himself and to the citizens of Parkersburg to state explicitly the source from which he derived his information on Monday that the town was to be assaulted. There are those who believe, and will continue to believe, until he explains, that it was gotten up by his father and brother that they might, by the expense of a little horse-flesh and money, bring themselves out of the cloud in which they now are. We do not believe they are mean enough for that.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Congressional convention of the 2d Wisconsin district will be held at Watertown, on Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

—The convention in the 1st Minnesota district will be held at Owatonna, on Wednesday, Aug. 20th.

The Republican State convention of Kansas will be held at Topeka, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, for the purpose of nominating a member of Congress, an associate justice of the supreme court, a governor, a lieutenant governor, a secretary of State, an auditor, a treasurer, a superintendent of public instruction, and an attorney general, to be supported at the coming fall election. The call of the Kansas convention closes with the following invitation:

"All persons holding with us the fundamental doctrines of human freedom, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the use of all the means God has put into the hands of the nation for the suppression of the rebellion, a hearty support of the government, and an honest administration of our local affairs, are invited to unite with us in action under the above call."

Gen. Turchin's Defense.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Colonel Ammon, of the 24th Ohio, is acting president of the court martial in the absence of General Garfield. The case of Colonel Turchin occupied the court some three weeks, and the defense submitted by the brave old fighter is spoken of as an effort worthy of a Kossuth. The finding of the court had not been made public at our latest date.

Captain Edgarton, of Edgarton's Battery, is now on trial. We learn that the charges against him are quartering his men on the citizens, a strictly military offense, in short doing just what is now commanded from Washington. Captain Edgarton needs no defense in this quarter. His battery has already proclaimed it by long and efficient service.

General Notices.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING OUT SALE Will Commence Monday, Aug. 4th.

Look out for the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in SUMMER GOODS

WE WILL SELL

ENGLISH BAREGE, for Six Cents a yard.
MOZAMBIQUES, for Six Cents a yard.
WOOL VALENTIAS, for One Shilling.
PACIFIC DE LAINES, For One Shilling.
Embroidered Lisle Grenadines, for one and sixpence.
Paris Printed Bareges worth six shillings, for one and six and two shillings.
Real French Organdies for one shilling.
Lawns and Muslins of every kind, for one half regular prices.
Silk Muslins and Grenadines, for two shillings.
Best Crape Maretz, imported, for two shillings.
WOVE DRESS GOODS, Of every description, for half price.
Embroidered Grenadines, worth six shillings to one dollar, for two and three shillings.
Summer Silk Poplins, for one and six pence.
Summer Silks, greatly reduced.
Silk Mantles, Barege Mantles, and
SUMMER SHAWLS AT HALF PRICE.

Having determined to CLOSE OUT AT ONCE, our entire stock of Summer goods of every description, they will positively be sold

FROM THIS DATE At Unprecedented Low Prices,

And without regard to cost or value. To secure a good selection, call early.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE 78 LAKE STREET, Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH: SKIRTS At Manufacturer's Prices. CORSETS At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that Cannot be Surpassed. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE And Metal Warehouse. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c., Tinners Tools and Machines, And Tinners Goods of all descriptions. FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture. NAILS, "Wheeling" brand. Japanned and Pressed Tinware, CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE. A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES. Ewing, Briggs & Co. 75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of GROCERIES, At Wholesale, EMBRACING SUGARS, FISH, TEAS, TOBACCO, COFFEES, RICE, SYRUPS, SPICES, MOLASSES, SOAPS, DRIED FRUIT, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line. We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GROCERIES. 16 & 18 STATE STREET, C. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as Corderoys, Satinets, Moleskins, Cottonades, Velveteens, F. and M. Cass, Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth, Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens, Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat, Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths, Fancy Linens, Tweeds. You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

RAWSON & BARTLETT Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street, Have just received a large lot of DRESS GOODS! FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, Which they are offering at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES To suit the season. Also some new styles of SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES, Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF New Styles of Pacific Lawns Only One Shilling per yard. JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES, New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures. Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising the Bridal Trail and Paris Trail, Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES, A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine. NO. 141 LAKE STREET. STRYKER & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods, 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at Eastern Prices For CASH or approved short credit.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

SPRING 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE CHICAGO, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WOOLENS, and a choice selection of DRESS GOODS. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

SMITH BROTHERS WHOLESALE GR[OCERS] 43 South Water street. SUGARS, COFF[EES], Syrups, Tobacco, WOODEN WARE.

BLACKBURN BRO[S.] WHOLESALE LEATHER AND HIDE [DEALERS] 46 Lake Street, Chicago.

POLLARD & DOANE Successors to Smith, Pollard [& Co.] WHOLESALE GR[OCERS] 180 & 191 South Water street. J. E. POLLARD.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Ma[chine] (INVENTED IN 1845). Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MA[CHINE]. Improved Howe Sewing [Machine]. General Western Agent.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on the same Machine. LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Agents wanted. W. C. MASON.

WE prefer them for family use.—(New York Tribune.) They are the FAVORITES for families. It has NO RIVAL. This Machine is PROFITABLE for a LIFE-TIME. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $35 TO $110.

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. Sold by all Druggists, &c. New York.

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY'S, is in successful operation. The best place in the West for the treatment of all Chronic or so called Incurable Diseases. Send for Circular. Dr. J. R. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3135, Chicago, Ill.

HEADACHE!—Peak's Head-ache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 85 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice. Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice. D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetiser and Tonic. They are recommended by all who use them. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to assist others by sending (free) the recipe used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD. DR. ANDRE, Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris; Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc. All the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Office 134 South Clark street.

Dr. Franklin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be refunded.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT, Established for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Entrance, 96 State street. JUSTIN, HAYES, M. D. Chicago, May, 1862.

BE YE HEALED—Dr. Whittier, 164 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eight in the evening every day. No charge for consultation.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. Sole agent for the West.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Female Diseases, &c. Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, Chicago, Illinois.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL! The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y, OF LA SALLE, Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for our Coals on the West Side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street. I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our NUT SIZE, For Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all to be as good as any other Coal. I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others, interested, to our Desulphurized Coal, Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coal. S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilksbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania. Lump, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 35 Clark street, Post Office Box 4236, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago. W. NEWCOMB, 86 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. CHAMBERS & LEE.

Wholesale Houses.

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROC[ERS], 43 South Water street, Ch[icago]. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of SUGARS, COFFE[ES], Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, [illegible] All of which will be sold Very Low [illegible] MARCELLUS B. SMITH, [illegible] WALDO W. SMITH, A. JUDSON SMITH.

BLACKBURN BROT[HERS], WHOLESALE LEATHER AND HIDE S[TORE], 46 Lake Street, Chicago. We beg to inform our customers [illegible] LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS [illegible] BLACKBURN BROS. C. BLACKBURN. [jy14-e815-3m]

POLLARD & DOANE, Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co., WHOLESALE GROC[ERS], 189 & 191 South Water street, [illegible] J. F. POLLARD.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine. (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED [illegible]) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE, And from which all other Sewing Machines [illegible] This is the oldest Machine in the world [illegible] Improved Howe Sewing Machine. [illegible] Agents wanted in Ohio and other Northwestern States [illegible] J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent [illegible] my17-r481-1y

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes four different stitches on the same Machine [illegible] W. C. MASON, [illegible]

WE prefer them for Family use.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES [illegible] GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Southern Michigan [illegible]

FINKLE & LYON S[EWING] MACHINES [illegible] Each Machine is warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & CO. IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $35 TO $110. [illegible] 133 LAKE STREET [illegible] Address L. CORNELL & CO.

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, [illegible] Capt. and A. Q. M.

BRICK SEWERS TO BE [illegible] BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED ONE [illegible]

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW [illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-e707-1y

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY'S, is in successful operation. The best place in the West for the treatment of all Chronic or so called Incurable Diseases. Send for Circular. Address Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3123, Chicago, Ill. jy1-e537-1m

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 80 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-e470-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. See the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the West.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable. e13.e139-3m

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Tested for 12 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
D. S. BARNES,
Sold everywhere. 202 Broadway, New York.
my29-e94-3m

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetiser and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are compounded of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. my19-e94-3m

To the Nervous of both sexes. —A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je9-e1-4m

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, DR. ANDRE. Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris. Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea; Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc.
All the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Stratford, from Boston and the different Hospitals of the Union, and for several years doing an extensive family practice in this city and vicinity.
Special treatment of Urinary and diseases PECULIAR TO WOMAN. All kinds of Surgical Operations skillfully performed.
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Educational.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution begins its Fall Term on Thursday, September 11. It has been in operation eleven years under the same Principal. Its Teachers are all of experience in their respective departments. Apply for catalogue and information to G. W. BRIGGS, Principal. Auburndale, Mass., Aug. 1862. au7-[illegible]

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AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY. Fall Term opens August 25th. It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received. It has a large and able corps of teachers, and is located in one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Illinois. The standard of scholarship is high, the building the finest of the kind in the State. The female department offers special inducements. Expenses vary from $150 to $200 per year, according to the studies. Liberal discount to clergymen. For Circulars address Rev. O. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois. jy9-[illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c. $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. [illegible] D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D. and daughters, will commence on [illegible] the 4th day of September next [illegible] B. DICKINSON, Lake Forest, Ill., July 8, 1862.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned [illegible] by JOHN MASON, [illegible] Clark street, Post Office Box [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF THE CACHE.

The 11th Wisconsin and the 33d Illinois Regiments.

[At the request of twenty-three commissioned officers of the 11th Wisconsin regiment, we publish the following narrative of the battle of the Cache, correcting certain misstatements of the affair which gained currency through the correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*. We have already published an apparently truthful and vivid account of the engagement from our own correspondent, but we cannot refuse to comply with the wishes of the gallant Wisconsin boys:]

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 17th instant, contains a description of a battle known here as "The battle of the Cache," written by its regular correspondent "Fayel," that demands some notice. Justice demands that when brave men perform heroic deeds for their country, be it in ever so humble a way, they, the veritable ones should deserve well of that country. The memory of those that fall is very dear to the loved ones left behind, when it is associated with manly acts. It is only just to those equally brave that escape unharmed, or suffer from honorable wounds, that they should be fairly represented before the public without fear or favor. "Fayel" has been neither accurate nor just in his correspondence, relative to this brilliant little affair. In these times of "great battles" it is not expected that a nation attaches so much interest as in a battle before Richmond or Corinth; yet to those that have braved the trials and dangers of a campaign and battle in the Southwest, it is of just as much interest that what has been done should be fairly represented, as it to those who participate in more extended operations. These considerations induce me to plainly criticise the letter under consideration. The fact that I was upon the field at the beginning of the fight, and remained until the number of wounded demanded my attentions at the rear, should entitle my statements to as much credence as those of "Fayel's" who was not upon or near the field for four to five hours after the conflict ceased. History requires an accurate statement of facts. My purpose is to do this faithfully, and if there is a departure from this rule I willingly stand corrected. I quote "Fayel's" report at length, and make only such comments as are necessary to a correct statement of facts. After some preliminary remarks he goes on as follows:

"The battle of the 7th near "Bayou Cache"—won against tremendous odds—resulted in the death of over 110 rebels and the utter demoralization of six Texan regiments, who have not ventured to molest us since. The army under Gen. Curtis was encamped at the junction of the Bayou Cache and Cache River, where our progress was delayed by a blockade of fallen timber. A road had been cut through this blockade on the evening of the 6th, and early next morning Col. Hovey of the 33d Illinois regiment, was ordered by Gen. Steele to open the road on the opposite side of the Cache, make a reconnoissance in front down the Clarendon road, along which the army were to march, and also to scour the woods thoroughly. Col. Hovey detailed for this enterprise the following force: Col. Harris, of the 11th Wisconsin, with parts of four companies of his regiment, viz: Co. D, Capt. Jesse Miller; Co. F, Lieut. Cheesbro; Co. H, Capt. Christie; Co. G, Capt. Patridge; and also parts of four companies of the 33d Illinois, viz: Co. E, Capt. Elliott; Co. K, Capt. Nixon; Co. F, Capt. Lawton, and Co. A, Capt. Potter, who took charge, and one small rifled steel gun, belonging to the 1st Indiana Cavalry. The whole force numbered not over 350 men.

All of which is substantially correct so far as I know. Instead of co. F, 11th Wisconsin, it was co. I, Lieutenant Cheesbro, commanding. Instead of co. F, 33d Illinois, it was co. I, commanded by Capt. Lawton. If "Fayel" means that Captain Potter took charge of "one small rifled steel gun," it is not true. Captain Potter had nothing to do, more than in common, with the steel gun until late in the action.

"Col. Hovey started about 6 a. m. with company D, of the 11th Wisconsin, ahead. Skirmishers were thrown out, and in this way they proceeded to the Hill plantation, at the forks of the road, four miles distant from the camp. On the way some pickets were driven in. The main road here leads to Cotton Plant and Clarendon. The road to the left is a neighborhood road, while that turning to the side leads across the Cache, four miles distant, and thence to the Des Arc on the White river. Detachments were sent forward on each of these roads to reconnoiter."

Col. Hovey was not with the command until after we arrived at Hill's plantation. Col. Harris was in command of the forces until Col. Hovey arrived upon the field during the action. Co. D, Capt. Miller, was thrown out as skirmishers. I rode in the rear of their line, between them and the main body all the way, and know whereof I speak. I saw Lieut. Chamberlain fire upon the advance rebel picket with a shot gun taken from a rebel, already heavily loaded with buckshot. The recoil of the gun was so great that it knocked him over, and for the moment I supposed him shot.

"Col. Harris, with three companies of the 11th Wisconsin, and Capt. Potter, with the small rifle piece, proceeded rapidly down the Des Arc road, having no cavalry. They passed a cornfield on the left, entered an open woods, and reaching a turn in the road, at the same time rising up in elevation, they fell in with two Texan regiments of cavalry, with a regiment of conscript infantry drawn up on their right and ready to receive them."

Col. Harris went down the road with *four* companies of the 11th Wisconsin, company D in the advance. At this time Captain Potter was neither "with the small rifle piece" nor his company in the action, that I can learn. Wounded rebels tell me that three regiments of Texan cavalry met us at the onset.

"The rebels fired a murderous volley as soon as our men got into the snare, killing five of our men and wounding Col. Harris and Capt. Potter. Our men returned the fire and fell back, the enemy being too preponderating in numbers to withstand with our little force. Capt. Potter, though wounded, gave them a few rounds from his piece, and fell back, firing into the enemy's ranks. The rebels then made a charge, and the retreat of our men became temporarily a panic."

Several of our men were wounded at the first fire, but I am quite certain that none were killed until some time later. It is useless to again repeat that Capt. Potter was not present. Our men did "return the fire," but they did *not* "fall back" until each man in the advance had fired from five to twenty rounds, and then only when they saw that largely superior numbers were outflanking them, and by order of their officers. The rebels made a charge, and were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The steel gun was under the command of a lieutenant of the 1st Indiana cavalry, and acted under orders of Col. Harris. Capt. Miller, than whom a better and braver officer is rarely found, with his company, and the cool Cheesebro of Co. I, with his company, stood, each and all, and fought twice their own numbers of the most daring and courageous part of the rebel army until they saw that their only escape from capture was to retreat. The retreat upon the main body became temporarily a panic. It was then that Col. Harris and Adjutant Lincoln of the 11th showed that coolness and courage for which they were noted all through the action.

Col Harris then ordered Capt. Harris, of Co. G, to protect the gun and take it from the field. He replied, "I will do it, sir," and rallied a part of his company in a soldierly manner and protected the piece at the point of the bayonet.

"Col Hovey hearing the firing, and judging the turn affairs were taking by the clouds of dust which rose and filled the air among the trees, took the remaining companies of the 33d Illinois, and hastened to the scene of action. Some of the men first fired upon did not stop till they reached Hill's house, running past Capt. Potter, who would unlimber his gun, fire a round, then retire, thus checking the advance of the rebels, until Col. Hovey came up. The latter had hardly time to place his men in ambush behind the fence at the angle of the cornfield, when the rebels, coming furiously forward with loud yells, received a well aimed fire from Col. Hovey and his men. Twenty five rebels were killed the first pop. They were checked. The column, reeled and staggered by the murderous fire, broke and the men fled in confusion. At the same time a heavy column of the enemy was seen moving through the woods between Col. Hovey's position and our camp. Their intention was to get the road on our rear, cut us off from our camp, and thus surround our brave men. But when they reached the road, and seeing the Wisconsin troops, which had fell back, and supposing the latter to be a reinforcement came to our aid, they abandoned their design and returned. Thus, what appeared to be disastrous at one time, turned out to our advantage.

When Col. Hovey went into the field he was attended by an orderly only. I had a moments conversation with him as he passed. He was upon the ground and did good service before any retreat began. I will here say that the coolness and courage of Col. Hovey, acting brigadier, has gained him the esteem and confidence of both officers and men. I would not, if I could, detract in the least from his reputation as a fighting man. I could not wish to fight under a better officer than he is. We could wish that all were as good. "Fayel" entirely ignores the gallant services of Capt. Elliott of the 33d and his company who were in the "angle of the cornfield" and resisted the rebel advance. His experience in the fight at Big River Bridge taught him how to deal with rebels, and he did it manfully. That over six or eight men were killed in this part of the action is very much doubted; very much the larger part of all the killed and wounded received their wounds before any retreat, and at the hands of the four companies of the 11th Wisconsin. That they were almost unerring in their aim is proven by the fact that among all the rebel killed and wounded that I examined, there was not one found who did not have a wound through the head or body—many of them through the head. Neither did I see one that was wounded except by a musket ball. By referring to the list of killed and wounded it will be very evident to any one, who it was that did the greater part of the fighting.

"Col. Hovey rallied the above companies and advancing one-fourth of a mile to a cotton gin, held the position over an hour.

At this time (about half-past ten) Lieut. Col. Wood came up with the 2d battalion of the 1st Indiana cavalry, bringing with him two steel rifle guns. This detachment had been ordered by Gen. Curtis to proceed to the bayou De Vue—fifteen miles from camp—with orders to save the bridge at that point from being destroyed by the enemy. The arrival of this reinforcement proved extremely opportune. Col. Hovey was posted about one hundred and fifty yards from Mr. Hill's house, on the Des Arc road, and the rebels were not in view. Coming up at full speed, having heard the firing, the 1st Indiana was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers from the brave little command of Col. Hovey. The latter [illegible] and advancing to Col. Wood, he said: "You'll find them (the enemy) down there, Colonel, thick enough; pitch into 'em." The cavalry, with shouts and yells, then plunged forward at a furious rate, towards the rebels. The horses leaped a ditch four feet in width which crossed their path, the bridge being torn up. One of the horses had a leg broken, and some of the men were pitched to the ground while making the perilous leap. Fortunately none were seriously hurt. A few rails were piled into the ditch and the steel rifle guns were passed over. A solitary rebel was now seen advancing to within one hundred yards of our front. He wheeled about and fled. The pieces under charge of Lieut. Baker were unlimbered and the cavalry brought into line of battle. The command was given, "Pieces by hand to the front; forward march." The cannoniers seized their pieces by hand and advanced on the enemy, the latter being now discovered advancing in with extended wings in the form of a V, the converse side facing towards our men. Their intention, it appeared evident, was to surround us. The rebels [illegible] no [illegible] being seen. Our pieces were loaded with canister, and getting within point blank range—some 400 yards—we opened them with terrible fire. The enemy halted and replied by a heavy volley from their cross-fire into the gunners. Several of the latter were wounded, but not disabled. The steel rifled guns now belched forth a continued round of firing, when the enemy finding it too hot fell back into the woods out of sight. The command was given again, "Pieces by hand to the front: forward march." Colonel Hovey, himself, caught hold of the trail of one of the guns and exclaimed, "Let's push them forward, boys." Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Baker also took hold of the drag rope hooks and assisted in moving the guns forward. On the guns were pushed, the cavalry under Major Clendening following in the line of battle, ready for the charge. Our men pressed on with enthusiastic ardor. Advancing in this way a quarter of a mile, the enemy were descried formed in the same mode as before. We got up to within 100 yards when they opened fire upon us. We returned the fire with canister from the little guns, with occasional carbine and pistol shots from the cannoniers. The fire proving too galling for the enemy, he again retreated, leaving a number of dead strewn on the ground. Thirteen dead rebels were biting the dust from the effects of our canister shots. Bowels and brains were scattered on the ground, and the blood besmeared the bushes in the vicinity.

The order was given by Colonel Wood to Major Clendening to draw sabre and charge. Taking companies E and G, the major shouted, "Come on boys; it's our turn now;" and plunged down the road into the brush, where they were met by a tremendous volley, poured in on them by the rebels. At the first fire the major was wounded severely, receiving a ball through the left lung; and Capt. Sloane, of company E, who was bravely charging in front, was instantly killed by a shot in the head. The major, unmindful of his wound, still led on his men, and the latter poured in several volleys on the rebels from their carbines and pistols, unhorsing one and killing a number of the enemy. The rebels were staggered and turning on their heels, fled in confusion. Our artillery followed close up, when the recall was sounded, and the cavalry fell back behind the pieces. Major Clendening, in returning, fainted and fell from his horse, and was picked up by one of the men, who carried him off the field on his shoulders.

The pieces were then limbered up and pushed forward in pursuit, the cavalry keeping close in the rear. In this way we advanced three fourths of a mile, when small parties of the rebels were discovered still retreating. The guns were again unlimbered, and a dozen shells were thrown after them, killing four, who were found at a long distance ahead in the road, soon afterwards, by the pursuing cavalry. Col. Hovey now ordered the infantry to the front, intending to deploy them as skirmishers, with an extended front, and follow up the foe. A consultation was held by the officers, and it was decided to hold the ground already won, and wait further developments—as our force was getting too far from succor, in a country with which we were perfectly ignorant. The woods were thick—the forces of the enemy unknown. We had driven the enemy three miles. After halting here two hours, and no enemy making his appearance, Lieut. Colonel Wood returned to the Clarendon road and went to the Bayou De Vue to carry out his original intention. General Benton came up with his brigade and took command. In camp it was supposed that the fight took place on another road, and consequently Gen. Benton's orders were to make a rapid reconnoissance down the Des Arc road. Bowen's howitzers were pushed forward down one road after the enemy. A shot was had on the rebels and three men killed. Four kegs of powder were found concealed. The houses along the road were filled with rebel wounded, and the porches and door steps were besmeared with blood, from those which they carried away. They abandoned their camp and fled across the Cache River, destroying a bridge they had constructed with boats. The bank on the opposite side was also cut very steep so as to prevent pursuit from our cavalry. It has been subsequently ascertained that 6,000 Texans, under Rust, crossed at Des Arc on Sunday, the 6th, for the purpose of fighting us near the blockade, and annoy and obstruct our advance in every possible way. But the whipping they received has entirely knocked the conceit out of them."

Col. Harris, Adjutant Sinclair and Lieut. Colonel Lippincott, of the 33d rallied the men after the retreat, while Col. Hovey was holding them at bay in the corn field. They formed them in line, the companies of the 33d in the advance with, I am told, Capt. Porter supporting the "little steel gun," they advanced down the road again. After this time, until the close of the engagement, I can only speak of facts as they are given to me by others upon whom I can rely. As our little band advanced, the enemy retreated, neither giving or receiving more than occasional shots until they were driven to, and beyond the original ground, where a detachment of them dismounted and formed an ambuscade that cost the army the life of the brave Capt. Sloane, of the 1st Indiana cavalry. It was here that Major Clendening received his wound. The battle was virtually decided before the arrival of the cavalry. They gave the retreating rebels an additional impetus. They did bravely what there was to be done.—"Fayel's" description of Col. Hovey's exclamation and eloquent order to "pitch into 'em," is somewhat mythical to the minds of those present, and not the least so, I presume, to Col. Hovey. I understand that the cavalry advanced before Col. Hovey intended they should. They did not get to the field until about noon, at least two hours after the fight began. The foregoing grandiloquent description of the part the cavalry took in the engagement is not appreciated by those who knew the history of the affair. Lieut. Col. Wood, of the 11th Wisconsin, had command of the expedition to Bayou De Vue that evening, and Capt. Whittlesey, of Co. E, 11th Wisconsin, was the first to cross the bridge with his company and drive the rebels before him.

The fact, fertility of resource, and military qualities displayed by Col. Hovey has won the admiration of all. He is cool and brave in the trying hour of danger. I was present on the evening of fight, when Gen. Steele congratulated the Colonel on the successful issue of the day. Among the heroes of the day who behaved with distinguished gallantry, the names of Col. Harris of the 11th Wisconsin, Capt. Potter of the 33d Illinois, and Major Clendenning of the 1st Indiana cavalry, stand conspicuous.

The enemy's killed has been placed at 110, and by the Arkansas people, in sympathy with the rebels, still higher. They think 200 were killed. We buried ninety-seven of their dead, and I think this will be the number that Col. Hovey will adopt in his report. The number of rebel wounded will not probably amount to the usual proportion with the killed, as our Minie balls kill to kill.

The correct number of rebel dead that were buried by parties detailed, I understand to be 123. We hear that quite a large number of dead and wounded were found scattered through the woods after we left.

"Our killed amounted to five, and wounded forty-seven. The enemy's shots flew too high to take effect. One of our messengers, taken prisoner by the enemy, was found riddled with balls by the side. His wrists were pricked raw and the report was current that he was tied to a tree and dispatched. But this is doubtful. Corporal Medley, of company F, 11th Wisconsin, was wounded in the arm, and brought away a wounded comrade, and then went back into the fight. Our wounded were taken to the house and every care was taken of the sufferers which the circumstances of the case demanded, by Dr. E. N. Burke, brigade surgeon of the first division, assisted by Dr. Isaac Casselbury, 1st Indiana cavalry; Dr. Strong, 11th Wisconsin, and Dr. N. T. Abbott, of the 33d Illinois regiment."

Instead of a messenger being found riddled with balls, it was sergeant Hoyt of company D, 11th Wisconsin. When the party started out in the morning the east side of the Cache River was so blockaded that we could not get a carriage through. This prevented my taking an ambulance, instruments, dressings, etc. Dr. Turner my efficient hospital steward attended me. We were upon the field until the number of wounded demanded my attentions. About 11 o'clock a. m. I retired to the house of Mr. Hill, took possession of the same—all their beds, bedding, etc., had the wounded brought in, and dispatched a messenger to camp (five miles) for an ambulance, instruments, dressings, etc., with orders for my assistant surgeon Dr. Everitt to come at once. Dr. Everitt and Dr. Abbott of the 33d arrived at about the same time (nearly 2 o'clock) and rendered me immediate assistance.

After the immediate necessities of our wounded were administered to, I took the ambulance and went to the field to gather up the rebel wounded. While doing this, Brigade Surgeon Burke and Surgeon Casselbury arrived.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I can hardly account for such errors in "Fayel's" statements, after I had given him an account of the affair, as I did on the evening of the battle. Such reports are neither just to the army nor the people. The history of this war has not yet developed any fact going to show that Wisconsin soldiers have ever proved recreant to the trust or confidence reposed in them.

We have no reporter, and we certainly shall not hire one. If gentlemen of the press choose to visit our camp, it is our aim to treat them courteously—beyond this we cannot go. All we ask of them is a fair statement of facts touching any question of public interest. If this cannot be granted, we shall endeavor to defend our own honor.

Below, I hand you a list of the killed and wounded, amounting to four killed and forty-one wounded, of the 11th Wisconsin:

11th Wisconsin infantry—killed—Orderly sergeant A. A. C. Bacon, co H; orderly sergeant Nathan Hoyt, co. D; corporal Geo. C. White, co. D; corporal Wm. Hayden, co. G. Wounded—Col. C. S. Harris.

Company D—Corp. B. H. Thomas, corp. Geo. N. Mickel; C. McCarthy, Andrew Snuyder, Jos. Brace, John Riesbeck, Philip Acton, D. Fago, D. Barnett.

Company I—Lieut. S. R. Doan; sergeant H. H. Hopkins; corp. S. W. Medley; Peter Evanson, G. T. Hamer, Amos Shephard, A. Nash, H. C. Harrington, S. Marvin, Geo. Gordon, O. Parmalee, S. C. Benjamin, W. W. Coon, Jas. Bedient.

Company H—Capt. A. Chrystie; corp. B. P. Bruson; H. H. Faith, Wm. Panderly (since died,) J. L. Lavine, O. B. Lyon, J. S. Dickinson, John Haney, E. D. Bidwell, Robt. Murray.

Company G—Color sergeant W. S. McCurdy, corporal Jerome Cuikins, L. H. Parks, C. B. Jacobs, S. W. Jones, J. S. Welch, Jacob Shaddle.

33d Ills. Infantry—Wounded—Capt. Potter, co. A; Sergt. J. R. Fife, co. A; Corporal Daniel Rigger, co. A; D. P. Cole, co. I; M. Miller, co. E.

1st. Ind. Cavalry—Killed—Capt. W. W. Sloane. Wounded—Lieut. Col. Wood, Maj. Clendenning, Corporal N. Collins, J. Clark, co. F; Harris Sloane, co. E.

Yours respectfully, H. P. STRONG, Surgeon 11th reg. Wis. vols.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Brewster, Pierce & Co., Printers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on at the old stand by F. A. PIERCE, of the above firm, who will settle all accounts and collect all monies due said firm. C. F. BREWSTER, F. A. PIERCE, D. F. WILSON. aug8-1387-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. A Co-Partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Jones, Culbertson & Co. DANIEL A. JONES, CHAS. M. CULBERTSON, ANDREW J. DENISON. Chicago, Aug. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES. The Produce Commission Business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the name and style of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

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WILLIAM LITTLE & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. Warehouse, No. 221 South Water street. WILLIAM LITTLE. [je4-r957-3m] GEO. A. SACKET.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 4 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Purchases strictly and exclusively on commission. JOS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID SHEE.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 50 State street, Chicago. N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, 223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago. Post Office Box 3357. WM. B. HIBBARD. J. M'ALLISTER. T. W. HALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondents in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAY, FLINT & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 208 South Water street, Chicago. ap1-n970-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. je5-1y P. L. UNDERWOOD. A. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

T. M. TURLAY & Co., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 279 SOUTH WATER STREET. We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments. de27-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. je17-1y

CHAMPION & TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago. E. C. CHAMPION. [my1 p694-3m] JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. [ap16 p[illegible]] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip. 60 Canal Wharf, Montreal. [ap25-p796-6m] Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. G. T. WHEELER. A. B. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE. ap15-p471-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. E. D. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 158 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 4187, Chicago. Refer to—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts, No. 2 up stairs, Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n311-6m] S. F. WETHERBEE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 4397, Chicago. F. E. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLT. fe26 n147-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET. Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. [jy8-1y] R. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 138 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. R. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 206½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Commission Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water Street. jan29-k630-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings St. Louis. G. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. mh22'58

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1816. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. [au27'61-1y] JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 124 Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15-1y]

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar. We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Material with directions for use. BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used on all first class buildings. Office No. 3 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, Is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; [illegible] LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Dentists.

DENTAL, DR. GODFREY. (Recently Parmly & Godfrey, New Orleans) may be consulted at No. 129 Lake street, from 8 till 5, daily.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 58 West Randolph Street. my17'61-1y

W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST, Office, 82 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients, DR. ALLPORT Will hereafter devote from 10 to 12½ A. M. and from 3 to 5½ P. M., to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his services in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. This will be a very great economy in time to his patients, as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will, so far as be practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients. Chicago, May 16th, 1862.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

If you have bad digestion,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a fullness in stomach after eating,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel weak or debilitated,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you feel low spirited,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
If you have a bad breath,
Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

LYNN, Mass., June 18th, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK: Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgement to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption; but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain my case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa; I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall to sleep; but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time. Now I will try and relate how I was then and how I am now, and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it.

For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder blades, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad, appetite all gone. I think I could go a week without eating and not be hungry, and if I did eat it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think I could not live until morning; I had a little cough, and have spit a quart of blood at a time, and felt sure, until you examined me, that I had consumption. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Sea Weed Tonic and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. I feel like a new man; but oh! no wonder I felt sick. The pills took right hold of my liver and the tonic my stomach. [illegible] I was sure I was full of worms; but [illegible] the effect of this Sea Weed Tonic; it is a good medicine, and it will bring up the appetite if anything in the world will.

I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and still at that I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn; am in the shoe business and everybody knows me here, and am well known in Boston and New York. I am always talking about you and your medicine, and suppose I have been the means of selling many dollars worth already. Yours respectfully, JAMES T. JONES.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. jy13-e932-1m-3tew

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker. Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased. All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c. Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-e323-td

WHEREAS, by Mortgage dated April 1st, 1859, and recorded at pages 299 to 304, inclusive, in Book F, of Mortgages of Moultrie County, Illinois, Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, conveyed unto the undersigned among other the following lands in Moultrie County, Ills., to wit:—The northeast quarter of Section twenty five (25), and the northwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section thirteen, both in Township twelve (12) north; also, the north ½ of Lot one of the southwest quarter of Section thirty-one (31), in Township thirteen (13) north, all in Range No. six (6), east of the Third Principal Meridian, given to secure a bond of same date for the sum of two thousand dollars payable one year after date, (and all taxes paid by the undersigned on said lands was to be added to said principal sum), with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with power of sale in case of default of payment; and whereas, default having been made in the payment of said principal sum now amounting to the sum of twenty two hundred and fifteen dollars, including the taxes paid on said lands by the undersigned, and also the balance of interest amounting to the sum of four hundred and fifty six dollars, all of the above sums being now due and unpaid, I shall sell by virtue of the power in said mortgage on Friday, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the money due on said bond with costs of sale, and convey the premises above described and all the right, title and interest in law and in equity of the said Ebenezer Noyes and Ann M., his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same. HENRY F. VALENTINE. Chicago, July 30th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James B. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1858, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861 and from and after that period [illegible] interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in the said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid [illegible] after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage, 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells. Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILLA and TARRED ROPE, [illegible] Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS. Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, [illegible] BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines Of Every Description. We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make the SIBLEY TENT, Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent [illegible] AWNINGS, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons, Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. [illegible] G. HUBBARD. | J. S. TURNER. | G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest [illegible] a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Bagging, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking, FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c. &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENTS. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEELS PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p[illegible]] G. M. HARDENBERGH.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO. CORBINS OWN SEGARS. Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco. For sale at Wholesale and Retail at NO. 65 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Vermin Exterminators.

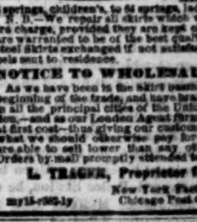
THE HORRID BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH is only equalled by the seductive and destroying powers of the Lightning Fly Killer. It is rendered attractive to Flies, and kills instantly. You will see them dead and dying within five minutes. [illegible] Fly Killer. Every Fly will find it in the course of the day, and die. Remember, it is the Lightning Fly Killer. [illegible] THE DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS is certain and immediate death to these noxious pests. It breaks up their nests, destroys their eggs, and is a besom of destruction to all that venture near. Both Articles for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, and dealers generally.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats do not die on premises." "They come out of their holes to die." Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES. FULLER & FINCH, J. H. REED & CO., Principal Wholesale Agents Chicago, Ill. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to HENRY R. COSTAR. PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] South Clark street [illegible] N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. [illegible] NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. [illegible] Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. [illegible] Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS, 44 Adams Street, Chicago. Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by GEORGE PENNOYER, [illegible] EASTERN CARRIAGES [illegible]

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder. [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1862.

THE CITY.

UNITED STATES ARMY REGULATIONS.—A fresh supply of the above work has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

BOUNTIES PAID.—At four o'clock yesterday the War Committee of the Board of Supervisors had paid bounties to four hundred and fifty enlisted men, in the aggregate $63,000.

INDICTED FOR TREASON.—Dr. C. H. Stanley of this city has been indicted for treason by the grand jury of the Recorder's Court, under the State law. He is at present at Camp Douglas.

CORN IS KING.—We have received from the author, H. T. Merrill, Esq., of the Academy of Music, a song entitled "Corn is King." The air is a pleasing one, and will undoubtedly become popular.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Baber Stone & Co., in this morning's paper. Farmers shipping provisions to the city can make no better consignment than to the above firm.

REQUEST.—Rev. E. M. Boring, P. E. Chicago district, wishes to meet all the members of the camp meeting committee at the depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Passes will be furnished to the committee. Time 9:15 o'clock a. m.

RESISTED.—A prisoner named Kehoe, whom Officer Dougherty attempted to arrest yesterday, made a furious resistance, and finally escaped. The officer was choked and bruised and his clothing stripped into tatters. The offender was subsequently re-arrested.

ACCIDENT.—A workman, engaged in painting the outer walls of McVicker's Theatre building, fell from the platform upon which he was standing, yesterday, and was precipitated, head foremost upon the sidewalk, thirty feet below. His shoulder was dislocated, and his collar bone broken.

THE LAW FOR DRAFTING.—Haine's Township Organization Laws contain the State law for the organization of the militia under which the draft will be made. John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has it for sale—Price, one dollar.

MULCTED.—Jack Harrington, whose exploits in the way of administering deserved punishment to secessionists, were recounted at length in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was fined $4 at the Police Court yesterday morning. There are hundreds in Chicago who would take similar jobs at the same rate.

MILITARY SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.—By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that Hitchcock & Co. have opened a Military Substitute Agency at Room No. 8, Kingsbury Block. The advertisement full explains the nature of this agency, which has become in some sort a necessity of the times.

THE ARMY LIST.—This valuable handbook of Western regiments will be ready for sale to-day, at John R. Walsh's, corner of Madison street and Custom House place. Everybody should have a copy, and the present edition will no doubt go off like hot cakes. Remember, at Walsh's, after ten o'clock.

THE ENROLLMENT.—We learn the enrollment of those liable to military duty in the city and county foots up an aggregate of 28,565, of which number 23,713 are in Chicago. The enrollments in the three divisions of the city are about as follows: South Division, 7,235; West Division, 9,804; North Division, 6,684.

ORPHANS FROM NEW YORK.—George H. Allen, Esq., of the New York Juvenile Asylum, arrived in this city yesterday with forty orphans from that institution, for whom he is securing places and homes among the farmers of Illinois. He will reach Lane to-day, Dixon on Saturday, and Polo on Tuesday next.

☞ A book which should be in the hand of every man, woman and child in the Northern States. "Among the Pines; or South in Secession-Time." By Edmund Kirke. Price 50 cents. For sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Also a fresh supply of Major Winthrop's last book, "Edwin Brothertoft."

THE TRIBE OF ASA.—The Hutchinson Family—the tribe of Asa—were in town yesterday *en route* for the East. They sing this evening at Michigan City, and at Niles on Saturday evening. Throughout the entire Northwest the reception of these well-known and excellent vocalists has been most enthusiastic. They will return to this city in the fall.

PICNIC EXCURSION.—The Milwaukee depot Mission Sabbath School will have a picnic excursion to Forest Bay Grove on next Wednesday. The cars will leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 50 a. m. and returning, will leave the grove at 5 p. m. Tickets for the round trip, fifty cents; children twenty-five cents—to be had at E. L. O'Hara's drug store, corner Canal and Randolph streets. The friends of the school and all who desire to aid in a good cause, spend a day pleasantly and enjoy themselves, will not fail to purchase a ticket and go.

SNEAKS.—Seven hundred cowards left on the evening train of the Michigan Central Railroad, Wednesday night, for Canada. At Ainsworth Station, four wagon loads of sneaks leaving the city to avoid the draft took passage for Her Majesty's dominions. It is rumored on the street that four hundred of the fugitives were arrested on their arrival at Detroit.

An Englishman laboring under a severe attack of the Canada fever yesterday applied to Captain Nelson at the Armory for safe conduct to Chatham.

The names of the assessors for the several divisions are:

South Division, John S. Newhouse;
West Division, Patrick Carraher;
North Division, F. A. Eastman.

We would suggest that any one who knows the absentees report them to the above named city assessors and the town assessors, that if drafted their names may be published to the world, and the men reclaimed as deserters.

Arrest of a Noted Counterfeiter and Horse Thief.

That the city is infested by an organized band of counterfeiters has long been manifest from the large quantity of counterfeit notes which are almost daily put in circulation. Yesterday an important arrest was made, which we trust will be the means of putting a period to the operations of a portion of the gang.

Early yesterday morning, a saloon keeper named George Tole, residing on the corner of State and North streets, left at the office of Superintendent Bradley two counterfeit fives on the State Bank of Iowa, which he alleged were passed upon him in a horse trade by Lemuel W. Hotchkiss, who resides on State street, near Old. The matter was placed in the hands of officer Chris. Strebel, who by four o'clock succeeded in finding his man. Upon searching the prisoner, twenty-five dollars in counterfeit fives of the character noted above were discovered. Hotchkiss was evidently much annoyed at his arrest, and offered the officer fifty-three dollars in good money, a pair of horses, and $1,000 in gold, if he would connive at his escape. Upon being taken to the Central Police Station, he was examined before Justice Milliken upon the charge of counterfeiting, adjudged guilty, and required to recognize for his appearance at the present term of the Recorder's Court in the sum of $1,000, failing which, he was committed to jail. After this disposition was made of him, his house was searched, and in an old trunk concealed in a barn upon his premises, was found over a hundred dollars in bogus American gold coin, principally $1 and $2.50 pieces. These were extremely well executed, and excellently well calculated to deceive. Besides these, were found a large sized holster revolver, heavily loaded, a pair of spurs, slung shot, compass, etc.—in fact, a complete outfit for a horse-thief. It was afterwards learned that a pair of horses and a wagon, which were kept at the stable of the man to whom he passed the counterfeit money in the morning, were stolen. We give a description of them, in the hopes that some of our readers may recognize and claim the property. The horses are, one of them a light sorrel and the other a dark bay; the wagon is a common farmer's wagon, blue box and red running works. The owner can obtain his property by applying at the Central Station House.

Hotchkiss is an old offender, having once before been sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of five years, at the expiration of two of which he escaped. A bill offering a reward of $100 for his apprehension was posted up in the station house at the time of his arrest. Hotchkiss is booked for the Penitentiary for the balance of his natural life. Much credit is due the officer for bringing this job to a

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

2,860 MEN ENLISTED IN CHICAGO.

LIST OF RECRUITING OFFICES.

Interesting Military Intelligence.

Our reporter visited the various recruiting offices yesterday, and obtained from them the following list of recruits thus far enlisted in Chicago:

Geo. W. Chandler, who is known to very many of our readers as having for a long time been in Comptroller Ward's office, has enlisted and sworn in 100 men, and has forty men in the country, enlisted and sworn in at Seneca, by private Sheridan. Capt. Chandler's tent is at the southeast corner of the Court House Square.

Capt. Holbrook, at Bryan Hall, has enlisted and sworn in eighty-six men from the city, and at Dunton Station thirty more.

Isaiah Williams, Randolph street, opposite the Court House, has enlisted and sworn in eighty-two men.

Chas. G. Cooley, bookkeeper for Ewing, Briggs & Co., has enlisted 101 men for the Doggett Guards (coffee mill gun) Battery. Capt. Cooley informed our reporter that he had applications by the score since closing his roll.

Capt. Wm. James, Jr., who is well known, has enlisted and sworn in for the Scripps' Guard fifty-six men. Capt. James feels confident of having a full company by Saturday night. His tent is pitched at the north entrance to the Post Office.

In the Court House Square are nine tents. The enlistments in these have not been as gratifying as in many other places. Capt. A. Bruning (Hesing's Sharpshooters) has on his roll some twenty-five names, about ten of which are marked as having been sworn in.

Capt. Murphy—Emmett Light Guard—has twenty-one names on his roll. These are marked as having been sworn in.

Capt. Richard Kelly, Corcoran Guards, has twenty-nine names on his roll, twenty-five sworn in.

Capt. Welhe has twelve names on his roll, of whom five are sworn in.

Jos. B. Greenhut has forty-five names on his roll.

Lieut. Brennan, recruiting for the 23d regiment, has thirty-three names on his roll, with ten sworn in. Lieut. B. has a recruiting office on Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont Exchange, in addition to his tent in the Square.

In Bryan Hall, which has been the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, Capts. Holbrook, Whittle, Perkins, Brainard, Bross and Underwood are recruiting. Capt. Underwood has 80 men, Captain D. W. Whittle 62, Capt. Brainerd 60, and Capt. Bross probably about 80.

Peter Casey, Kingsbury block, Randolph street, has enlisted 40 men, and has eighteen sworn in.

Martin White is recruiting for this company at the Arctic House, opposite the P., F. W. & C. R. R. depot.

Lieut. W. H. Horton of the celebrated Berdan Sharpshooters, now in the army before Richmond, has a full company which he intends to muster in and parade on Saturday. Lieutenant, or Capt. Horton as will be, will have a target practice so that the citizens of Chicago will have an opportunity of seeing the proficiency of his men.

The W. R. Arthur Guards, recruiting office on Randolph street, Capt. Geo. W. Smith, have some twenty-five names on roll, and nineteen sworn in. Commenced recruiting July 28th. It is but justice to Capt S. to say that he has a number of other men promised, so soon as they can arrange to get away.

Captains Pomeroy and Morgan, Randolph, near State street, have enlisted some fifty men each, and have sworn in 53. These companies it is intended to incorporate with the Board of Trade brigade.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, jr., has recruited something over four hundred men, but has only about a dozen sworn in. Captain Hubbard's office is at 109 Dearborn street.

Capt. E. D. Swarthout has recruited about fifty men for the Wicker Guards, and has twenty-two sworn in. Recruiting office at 115 Dearborn street.

Capt. Hughes, whose tent is pitched in the Post Office alley, has some eighty odd names on his roll.

Capt. E. C. Prior, the heavy-man lately at McVicker's, and a heavy soldier, (for the rebels) has sworn in seventy-two men, and hopes to have his company full by day after to-morrow. Capt. P's office is near the corner of Monroe and State streets.

Capt. D. J. Hall, 45 Clark street, has been recruiting since July 23d, has forty-two men sworn in, and has a number more promised. Capt. H. intends to go into the Board of Trade regiment.

J. J. Spalding received a commission to recruit yesterday afternoon, and has opened an office at 42 Clark street. He has quite a number already promised.

The Board of Trade Battery, Capt. Stokes, as our readers are aware, is full, numbering one hundred and sixty men.

The Hancock Guards, Capt. Chester, are in camp at Cottage Grove, and number eighty men.

The above list is not complete, and we shall publish the remainder in our next issue. It serves however to give a proximate idea of the progress of recruiting in the city. The companies enumerated show a total of 1878 names. In addition to these we have partial returns from other companies which swell the number to 2,860, which is, we believe, about one-half the quota of the county under both calls. The work is thus but half done, but at the same time is a splendid effort.

WELL DONE.—Capt. Bruning, enlisting for the Hecker regiment, booked a squad of ten men this morning. Other companies are doing as well.

OMNIBUS DRIVERS.—Six of Walker's omnibus drivers have enlisted for the war. Secessers will have to put down their pieces or go afoot.

CHICAGO CLERK'S MEETING.—There is a movement on foot among the clerks on Lake street to organize themselves into a company for the war; and to inaugurate the movement at once, there will be a meeting at the Chicago Dancing Academy, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, for that purpose. As soon as the company is full it will elect its own officers and tender its services to the Governor.

THE HURLBURT GUARDS.—John Ryan and D. Stitt have just commenced raising a company, entitled as above, in honor of H. A. Hurlburt, of the firm of J. H. Reed & Co.—This company is to be attached to Col. Snowhook's regiment. Recruiting office at the Court House Square.

SHERMAN GUARD.—Frank Agnew, J. M. Johnson and John Harrington are recruiting for the Sherman Guards, to be attached to Col. W. B. Snowhook's Regiment. Headquarters 193 South Water street, opposite Board of Trade. These were all members of the old volunteer fire department.

BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—Captain Horton, recruiting for Berdan's famous sharpshooters, at 83 Randolph street, has met with such splendid success that he is confident of being able to raise a regiment or battalion by the 15th. He has a full company already.

BRADLEY GUARDS.—It affords us much pleasure to state that Michael Hickey, Esq., and W. W. Kennedy, Esq., the former, Sergeant of Police for the North Division, and the latter, Sergeant of Police for the West Division, are now recruiting for Col. Snowhook's regiment. Mr. Hickey was formerly a member of the old Montgomery Guards, and for a long time the first lieutenant of that crack company. Mr. Kennedy was a member of the old National Guards, and for a long time its first lieutenant.

They have established recruiting offices at the North Side police station (North Market Hall) and at the Armory.

They propose to call their company the "Bradley Guards."

We know these gentlemen well; they are old and well-known citizens, and every way qualified for their positions.

BRYAN GUARDS.—T. Bowen is recruiting a company in this city and vicinity to be called the Bryan Guards. Mr. Bowen is a go ahead, energetic business man, and will make an excellent officer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Nelson Guards have ninety-two men in camp, and more tendered than can be accepted. An election for company officers was held yesterday with the following result; Captain, A. S. Chadbourne; First Lieutenant, Henry H. Cushing; Second Lieutenant, Webster A. Whitney.

FOSTER GUARDS.—Capt. Geo. R. Clark has opened a recruiting office for this company, to be attached to the Board of Trade Brigade, at the entrance of Bryan Hall. This company is under the patronage of Dr. John H. Foster, who contributed $200 as a recruiting fund. Capt. Clark commenced recruiting Wednesday evening and up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon had received forty-five men.

FULL.—Capt. John A. Bross has filled his company recruiting for the Board of Trade Regiment to the minimum number. His recruits were principally obtained in Whiteside county.

THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.—The Battery raised by the Mercantile Association is full to overflowing. Fifty more men are offered than can be received. One hundred dollars premium was offered and refused yesterday for a chance in the Battery. The Mercantile Association have already raised a fund of over $5,000 to aid the members.

FORSYTH GUARDS.—The first company from the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the Railroad Regiment, the Forsyth Guards, J. A. Bunce recruiting officer, has nearly the minimum number of names on its muster roll, and by Saturday will be able to show a full company. Jo. Bunce is a capital officer and knows his "biz."

CITY RAILWAY GUARDS.—Lemuel D. Owen of the Chicago City Railway Company, has opened an office in the City Railway Building, corner of State and Randolph streets, for the purpose of recruiting and organizing a company to be called the "Chicago City Railway Guards," who will be under the patronage of the City Railway Company.

ELLSWORTH RANGER ZOUAVES.—Capt. Grafton, lately an officer in the British service, has opened a recruiting office at room No. 13, Dole's building, corner of Clark and South Water streets, for enlisting for the Ellsworth Ranger Zouaves. Parties wishing to enlist will do well to do so before the 15th inst., and receive the $100 bounty. He has already enlisted 27 men in two days.

CAPT. LEVI P. HOLDEN'S COMPANY.—In looking over the muster roll of this company we find over fifty names. This is one of the crack companies now being raised for the [illegible] be filled up by Saturday, when they will go into camp. Here is an excellent chance for a few more good men to help put down the rebellion. Call and see Lieutenant Titsworth who is in charge of the station. Headquarters 113 Lake street.

WM. L. CHURCH GUARDS.—Ira W. Buell and E. S. Overlock are enlisting a comp'y of volunteers for the war. The company is styled Wm. L. Church Guards. Recruiting office at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, in the Court House, and at the office of Ira W. Buell, No. 151 Randolph street. The above company has been started but one day and they have already ten men enlisted. From what we know of the men engaged in organizing this company, we can predict that its muster roll will be full in a few days.

SECOND DISTRICT REGIMENT.—Capt. S. G. Ward, of Kane county, is organizing a regiment for the war in the Second District, and we are pleased to learn that his ranks are fast filling up. Capt. Ward is indomitable in his efforts to rally his countrymen in this trying hour. He is now a Captain in the 52d Illinois volunteers, has been in the war from the beginning, and was shot through the leg in the hottest of the battle at Shiloh. Capt. Ward is a brave and gallant officer, and has already earned and honored the shoulder straps which he wears. We bid him God speed.

FRENCH COMPANY.—Attention Frenchmen, Canadians and Belgians. The undersigned are authorized to raise a company of French, Canadian and Belgian residents. This will be a crack company. Old Capt. Cremirus, Emile Aze, Hirchs Bach, and August Hisler recruiting officers. Offices, 194 South Clark street, West Randolph street near Market street.

ATTENTION RECRUITS.—Secure self respect and your bounty money by volunteering. Avoid the draft, not by *skedaddling*, but by falling into the ranks. Messrs. Travor, Stanford and Stevens at No. 76 Dearborn street, are recruiting a "crack company" for the Board of Trade Brigade. Those who are in earnest and mean to have a hand in crushing the rebellion, can do no better than join this company. Go in boys and young men, aye and middle aged men too, and be able to say in the years to come, "I fought for my country in the great rebellion."

THE NEW IRISH REGIMENT.—Col. Snowhook has returned to the city after an organizing tour and found on his arrival, by the offers of companies from the county, that he can get up more than one regiment. He will therefore accept all the companies who offer with a view of getting up a brigade of three or four regiments.

He has accepted companies from Alton, Dixon, Lake, Peoria, Somonauk and Joliet, and every mail brings new applicants. Good for the Irish. The old green flag will be handsomely represented. Rally, Irishmen, and remember Corcoran.

HO! FOR RECRUITS.—Our friend James A. Cowles has received authority from the Governor to raise a company of infantry for three years or the war. He has been some time in the office of Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin, making the fourth person who has gone from their office to the war. Mr. Cowles is of good stuff for the service, being six feet two inches in height, and weighing an even 200 pounds. He and Hon. I. N. Arnold and U. F. Linder, Esq., will make war speeches to the good people of Lemont to-night, and it is hoped he will soon fill up his company.

— Miller's Battery, now in Camp Douglas, with guns and camp equipage, will soon be filled up and ready for service. This is a splendid company of men, and we understand there is a chance for more good men to join. Go at once and enlist, you that prefer this branch of service. Drafting commences soon, and besides you may wait too long to make a choice. This battery receives the Cook county bounty. Recruiting office 122 Lake street.

To the Young Men of the City and Country.

The employees of the Chicago TRIBUNE have resolved to organize and recruit a company for the war. The muster roll was opened for the first time yesterday afternoon, and before sunset, it had received twelve names. To-day they will be fully prepared to receive recruits both from the city and country. The roll will be kept at this office, and all men who believe in earnest, vigorous action, who believe in fighting, not playing, are invited to give us their names. It is proposed to raise a company that shall be a credit to this city, and of which the men shall be proud. In every one of these men the Chicago TRIBUNE will take a personal interest, and as a matter of accommodation both to them and their friends, will keep a register of their names, the battles in which they may be engaged, and the casualties to the company. Their friends, by reference to this register at any time, will be enabled to find the exact locality of each member, in health, sickness, or injury. Young men in the country who are desirous of joining us, should apply by letter, or in person, to this office. We make this appeal in the full confidence that it will be speedily answered. If you wish to join a crack corps, gives us your names; if you wish to identify yourselves with a fighting company, give us your names. Your country wants you, and wants you right away. There is sharp work on hand, vigorous blows to be struck, and the TRIBUNE boys are bound to strike them.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a special meeting at their rooms on LaSalle street yesterday afternoon.

ELECTION OF A TEACHER.

Upon motion of Mr. Sheahan the Board proceeded to the election of a teacher in the High School. Messrs. Porter, Bristol and Townsend were nominated. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Porter, the vote being Porter 7, Bristol 1, Townsend 3.

SALARIES.

Upon motion of Mr. Sheahan, the salary of Mr. Porter was fixed at $800 per annum, and upon motion of Mr. Carpenter Mr. Adams' salary was increased $100.

THE QUESTION OF AGE.

Upon motion of Mr. Ryder, the age of candidates for admission to the High School was fixed at thirteen years.

THE SCAMMON SCHOOL.

Mr. Sheahan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Buildings and Grounds inquire into the practicability and expediency of effecting a sale or exchange of the lots or a portion of lots now occupied by the Scammon School House, and procuring a lot for a new building for said school in some more appropriate and convenient locality, and that said committee report to this Board.

TEXT BOOKS.

Upon motion of Mr. Sheahan, Whately's Logic was dropped from the text-books now in use at the High School.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Upon motion of Mr. Foster, certificates to teach were granted to the following: Alfred S Barry, Bennet J. Bristol, Philo J. Pettibone, Wm. E. DeReimer, Luther Stone, Thos. J. Willever, Isaac Delano.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned.

The Railroad Regiment

A meeting of the representatives of the leading trunk railroad lines of Illinois was held last evening at the law office of Harvey & Anthony, McCormick's Building, to devise some plan of action in connection with the raising of the Chicago Railroad Regiment.

Col. Hammond of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was called to the chair, and A. Bigelow of the Michigan Central Railroad chosen secretary.

After canvassing the merits of the project and an inspection of the muster rolls of the several recruiting officers, resulting in the information that already more than half an entire regiment had enlisted, it was resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor and obtain a special permit for the selection of a place of rendezvous, and the organization of the quartermaster and commissary departments of the regiment. This committee consisted of representatives from nine of the main trunk lines, to which was added Robert Forsyth as chairman, and was instructed to report at a meeting to be called by the chairman, probably this evening.

To Col. Hammond great credit is due for the interest he has manifested in organizing this regiment.

J. D. Herkimer, Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad arrived in town last evening and will give his personal efforts to bring the project to a satisfactory conclusion.

Board of Trade.

The members of the Board of Trade during their yesterday's session formally received Capt. Waage of the Norwegian brig Sleipner, and I. Y. Munn, Esq., in a neat speech welcomed him to Chicago, and tendered him the courtesies of that body. Capt. Waage replied briefly thanking the Board and the citizens for their uniform kindness and courtesies to him during his stay in the city.

The subscriptions to the War Fund since our last publication are as follows:

Amount previously reported, $48,588; Stephen Clement, $25; N. Ehrenfels, $50; M. Handon, $10; Ed. Mendel, $25—total $48,698.

Resolutions.

At a meeting of Norwegian residents of the city, held August 6th, for the purpose of taking steps towards a reception of the captain and officers of the brig Sleipner, the following resolutions among others were passed:

WHEREAS, The committee of our countrymen who were appointed to receive the brig Sleipner on its arrival at Chicago, have reported that they employed the tug Monitor for the purpose of towing the Sleipner into harbor, and that its owners Messrs. Sturges and Prindiville have most liberally and magnanimously refused to accept any compensation therefor; therefore it is

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the Norwegians of this city be respectfully tendered to Messrs. Sturges and Prindiville for their liberality in furnishing a tug, gratis.

Resolved, That the morning city papers be requested to publish this resolution.

A. B. JOHNSON, President.
N. LARSEN, Secretary.

IDENTIFIED.—The name of the man who was killed on Wednesday at the Clark street crossing of the Burlington road was Arch. Hamilton, a cattle drover. His death was the

FIRE.—The fire department was called out about nine o'clock last evening, by an alarm rung for the First District, proceeding from the drug establishment of Messrs. Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake street. A careless employee had left a lighted lamp in the second story of the building, and during his absence, flames had communicated to some empty boxes, which when discovered were all ablaze. The timely presence of the watchman who saw the light through the window and gave the alarm, prevented a disastrous conflagration. The fire was extinguished without damage.

☞ Preston, Willard & Keen are drawing on Detroit in large and small amounts, at par.

Attention Light Guard!

HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—Every member will report himself at the armory this evening promptly at 8 o'clock for drill and business. All new members, as well as those who are desirous of joining this corps, will be on hand at 7½ o'clock. Honorary members are invited. Lieut. Turner, who is getting up a crack company for the war, will be present and give an opportunity for good men to sign his muster roll. Per order,

R. T. THOMAS, Comd't.
E. H. FISHBURN, Sec'y.

☞ The steamer Merchant of Evans' Chicago and Buffalo Line, arrived in this city last evening and will leave for Buffalo and intermediate ports Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, from her dock, Gibson & Chase, on Market, at the foot of Washington street. She is a new boat, iron clad, and furnished with water tight compartments. She is of great strength and speed. Her present trip to Chicago is the first one made by her. For passage apply to J. T. Paige, No. 24 Richmond House, on South Water street. aug 8-3t

☞ Solomon's Temple in Metropolitan Hall. Tickets can be had at Church & Goodman's Book store, No. 51 LaSalle street, and at the Methodist Book Depository, No. 66 Washington street. It is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m every day. Admission 25 cents. Lecture at 3½ and 8½ p. m. aug7 3t

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. au6-6t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h351-1y

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 90 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 7, 1862.

The day has been excessively hot—probably the most so of the season, and this has had rather a depressing effect upon business. A fair amount was done, however, and with the large surplus of farm products pressing upon our market by canal and from seven trunk railway lines, each extending hundreds of miles through the richest agricultural region in the world, with good crops, the business of the city must always be heavy. The new harvest is coming forward, and with fair prices, such as are now realized, the fall business will be brisk and remunerative. Bankers have abundant means at command to move the crops and to meet all the other requirements of trade.

New York Exchange is slowly working easier. The demand to-day was rather light. The leading houses pay par@1-10th, and some may have given ⅛ to customers. The selling price is 1-5@¼, the lower figure to customers on round lots.

Gold is slowly declining. The usual buying price to-day was 13½; selling 15.

Old Treasury Notes 4½. Silver about 8 per cent buying; selling 10@12.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

The banks continue to report exchange firm, but there are as yet no signs of an advance in rates. Par continues to be the prevailing rate at the banks for New York drafts, and ¼ premium the selling price for bank exchange on New York and other seaboard cities. Business was quiet yesterday, as might be expected from the slacking up in receipts of produce. Until after harvest much activity in the market will not be looked for.

Gold was lower, none of the brokers paying over 4 per cent. premium. Silver was buying at 7@8, and selling at 10 per cent. Demand Notes are quoted at 4 per cent. buying.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad line for the month of July, 1862, were ... $220,210 76
Against, the month of July, 1861 ... 169,465 07

Increase ... $50,745 69

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is their weekly statement and comparison with that of the preceding week:

	July 26.	Aug. 4.		
Capital stock	$11,616,775	$11,716,775	Inc.	
Loans	33,383,373	33,517,900	Inc.	134,527
Specie	5,179,788	5,260,181	Inc.	80,399
Due fm ot'r bks	5,378,084	5,466,075	Inc.	160,091
Due to othr bks	5,919,294	5,984,282	Inc.	64,948
Deposits	24,764,281	24,658,289	Dec.	105,992
Circulation	5,035,276	5,026,970	Dec.	28,305

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 7, 1862.

First Board—Stocks active and higher.

Chi. & R Island	64⅛	American gold	114⅛
C. B. & Q	80	U. S. 6s of '62 rgtd	100
Mil & P. du Ch	32	U. S. 6s of '81 rgtd	98⅛
D. L. & W	95	U. S. 6s '81 c'pons	98
C. & Toledo	48⅛	U. S. 5s '74 c'pons	85⅛
Gal. & Chi.	68⅜	Treasury 7 3-10	102⅜
C. & Pitts	22	Kentucky 6s	94
Ill. Cen. scrip	59⅛	Tenn 6s	49
Pacific	84⅛	Virginia 6s	51
Mich S. gtd	57⅜	N. C. 6s	65
Michigan Central	62⅛	Missouri 6s	45⅛
Nor. & Wor	44	California 7s	98⅛
Harlem	37	Erie 3d bonds	100
Hudson	46	do 5th	84
Erie	34⅜	Hudson	98
N. Y. Central	92⅛	Harlem 1st	106
Pacific Mail	108⅛	Ill C. bonds	95⅛

Second Board.—Stocks active and higher.

Chi & R. I	64⅛	Erie	34⅜
Cleve. & Toledo	48⅛	Stonington	84⅛
Panama	135	U. S. 6s '81 rgtd	83⅛
Mich. South'n gtd	58⅛	U. S. 6s '81 coupons	98⅛
Mich. South	27	U. S. 5s of '74 cpns	85⅛
Michigan Central	62⅜	Treas 7 3-10	102⅛
Reading	58	U. S. dem. notes	105⅛
Harlem pfd	38	Missouri 6s	45⅛
Hudson	46	Erie 5th bonds	84
Erie pfd	65	Hudson 3d	94⅛
Pacific Mail	110	P. F. W & C. 1st bnds	80
New York Central	92⅛	T. & W. 2d	60⅛

MONEY MARKET.—Money in abundant supply and easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, and 5@6 per cent on prime paper.

Sterling exchange dull at 126@127⅛ for bankers' bills.

American gold opened firm at 14⅛@14⅛ prem. California gold bars dull at 15⅛@15⅛ per cent. prem.

Government stocks firm. U. S. 6s, '81, 98⅛@98⅜; 7-30 Treasury notes 102⅜@102⅜.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	1450	20946	....	....	....
G & C U R R	719	6951	9330	2111	178	....
R I R R	....	2100	5951	1500	....	....
Ill C R R	558	9850	17850			....
C B & Q R R	620	6217	27080	1609	1225	....
C & N W R R	780	3772	360	679		....
A & St L R R	218	1360	8050	....	330	....
Total	3175	22600	89486	5899	1735	....

	Beef L'd lbs.	Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool lbs	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	42	180	....	132	4750
R I R R	....	8	622	....	205	5910
Ill C R R	....	....	1200	....	69	1478
C B & Q R R	1000	18	4597	940	50	....
C & N W	....	....	....	4626	....	4146
A & St L R R	....	....	900	1260	....	3 530
Total	1000	68	7499	6826	446	47781

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bri'y bu.
To Buffalo	....	83806	98200	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	38500	....	....	....
To Pt. Col'bne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Sarnia	....	....	18600	....	....	....
To Ogdens'bg.	400	....	6500	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	16650	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	1244	....	21225	2000	....	....
To Collingw'd	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports	....	625	....	....	....	....
Total	1644	106375	183125	2000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUGUST 7.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Lumber, ft	1,065,000	Salt, brls	1,800
Shingles, no	95,000	Shipments.	
Lath, pcs	115,000	Flour, brls,	2,805
Timber, ft	26,000	Wheat, bu	143,350
Staves, no	60,000	Corn, bu	249,125
Wood, cds	395	Oats, bu	463,350

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 6.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	1,450	Lumber, ft	32,716
Corn, bu	20,946	Shingles, no	30,000
Coal, tons	274	Lath, pcs	21,100
		Staves, no	55,044
		Posts, no	90

The receipts to-day were light—embracing 3,175 brls flour, 43,600 bu wheat, 89,486 bu corn, 5,899 bu oats, and 1,753 bu rye.

The weather was excessively warm, and business of all kinds was light, without any material change in prices. The offerings of Flour were light and the market was quiet and firm, with sales of about 1,600 brls, at $5 20@5.75 for white winter extras, and $4.35@4 60 for common to good spring extras. There was a fair shipping demand for good extras, but the stock was not very attractive.

The Wheat market was quiet and less active than formerly—without however any material change in prices—holders being firm in their views. There was a continued good demand for Winter Wheat grades, and No. 1 Red advanced ½@1c, while No. 2 Red declined ½@1c. About 45,000 bu only of all grades changed hands, at $1.11 for No 1 White; $1.03 for No. 1 Red; 97@97½c for No. 2 Red; 90@92c for Rejected Red; 94½@95½c for No. 1 Spring; 90@90¼c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing steady and firm at 95c for No. 1 Spring and 90c for No. 2 Spring.

The Corn market was quiet and firm—with sales of only about 100,000 bushels, at 35c for River Yellow afloat; 34½c for River White Mixed afloat; 32½c for River Mixed afloat 29½c for good Rejected afloat; 33c for White in store; 31@31½c for Mixed in store; and 25@25½c for Rejected in store—the market closing steady at 31½c for Mixed in store.

Oats were quiet at 28@29c. Rye, 48½c. Highwines, 27c—holders generally asking 27½c. Lard was firm at 8c.

Freights were steady, at 9½@9¾c for corn and 10½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Shipment of Gold from California.

The San Francisco *Price Current* notices a very important change in the destination of the shipments of treasure from California. It says: We have sent less to New York this year than last by [illegible] have sent more by $2,112,893. Difference between excess to England and deficiency to New York, $1,417,546.

Milwaukee Grain Market—Aug. 6.

Received, 23,756 bu wheat, and 912 brls flour. The *Sentinel* says: The market to-day was fluctuating, and rather quiet, with sales of about 20,000 bu at 97@97½c for No. 1, and 94c for No. 2. At the close the market receded about ½c per bu.

Freights dull and nominal, there being no vessels in port.

Exports of Breadstuffs and Provisions from New York.

The exports of flour, grain, pork, &c., from New York for the week ending July 29, are as follows: 134,125 brls. flour, 1,209,284 bu. wheat, 207,581 bu corn, 1,036 brls. beef, 4,776 brls. Pork, 135,234 lbs. hams, 898,296 lbs. bacon, 1,292,498 lbs. lard, 708,190 lbs. butter; 255,197 lbs. cheese.

Ocean Freights at Montreal—Aug. 5.

In Montreal freights continue stiff, with but little tonnage offering. The rates current now are 9@10s per quarter for grain, and 4s per brl for flour to Glasgow and Liverpool. It is stated that twenty-two vessels sailed from European ports for the St. Lawrence, during the week ending July 29.

Inspection of Wheat in Toledo.

[From the Blade, 6th.]

We are informed that a change in the system of grain inspection in this city has been decided upon, which will, we think, remove the objections urged by our Western friends to the plan adopted for the protection of dealers and the reputation of our market. The change places the grain from every locality upon its merits, ignores the name of the locality in which it is raised, whether Ohio or Illinois, and classifies wheat as Nos. 1 and 2, and rejected white, and Nos. 1 and 2, and rejected red.

This change has been partially introduced in the market, and the result was to be seen in the sales reported yesterday. The red wheat was quoted No. 1 red, and brought $1 06—the same figure at which Michigan Southern red was sold.

Provisions in Cincinnati.

[From the Price Current, 6th]

In provisions, there has not been much change. Mess pork and bulk and smoked sides have been neglected; but there has been a good demand for shoulders in bulk and smoked and the sales add up 600,000 lbs at 2¾@3c in bulk; ¼c higher packed, and 3¾ smoked and packed, closing at the outside rates. Lard has been sought after all the week, at 8½@8¾c in tierces, and 8¾c in kegs, but it is generally held ⅛@¼c higher. Butchers' lard has been in active demand at 7c in bulk and 7½@7¾c packed. The demand for this description of lard, and for grease exceeds the supply. Sugar cured hams advanced to 9½@10c, and in light supply. Country cured sell at 8½@9c and common at 7½@7¾c. Sales of bulk hams were made at 5½c.

Italian Grain Market.

The U. S. Consul at Leghorn has written two letters to a merchant in New York, under date of July 10th and 12th, in the first of which he states that wheat is selling in Leghorn at $1 88 per bushel, and that no American wheat is shipped direct to Leghorn, but arrives from or via Liverpool, thereby enhancing the cost and increasing the profit and importance of British commerce. The second letter states that wheat had advanced to $2.22 per bushel, and remarks:—"You are aware that Leghorn is a large grain importing port, and the demand for wheat is always good. I apprehend that some enterprising grain dealer could realize a fortune by turning his attention to the Italian grain market."

Cincinnati Cattle Market—August 6.

The receipts foot up 855 against 812 for the previous week. On Thursday last, 319 head were received. Market ruled quiet, with a moderate demand from butchers: the quality was rather poor, and nothing brought over 3c gross. About 100 were left over to Monday's sales. On Monday, the market opened with 530 fresh cattle and 100 old of which amount 400 were sold; the balance were left over; 50 head were sold to government buyers, who paid 3¼c average. The remaining 350 sold to butchers. There was a large lot of thin, light steers sold by the head, at from $8.00@$15.00. We quote ordinary 2@2½c; fair $2 30@$2.50; extra $2.75@3.00. Some few choice sold at $3 20 per cental, gross.

HOGS.—Receipts 834, against 1 059 of previous week. Market still buoyant, with good demand from city butchers. Prices steadily advancing. Good corn hogs sell at $3 00 to $3 25 per cwt. gross. Extra command $3.50. Good slop-fed are scarce at $3 00 to $3.15.

New Orleans Sugar Market.

Advices from New Orleans July 25th state as follows:—The sugar market relapsed into complete stagnation yesterday. There appeared to be little or no inquiry, and the only sale reported was a small lot of prime at the reduced rate of 6¾c.—Nothing was reported in molasses, nor did we hear of any further transactions in tobacco, which is held at very high figures.

The Harvest and Crops.

[Correspondence of the Cin. Price Current, 6th.]

CLINTON, VERMILLION CO., Ind., Aug 1, 1862.

Wheat has been cut the last three weeks, but has been threatened by frequent and heavy rains, and at one time fears were entertained that it would be badly injured. The weather has been dry the last ten days, and the wheat, it is found, has escaped without serious injury, and is now safe, in fair condition. The quality is hardly equal to last year, but the quantity is about the same. The cultivation of oats was neglected, owing to the low price, and the crop will be light, not enough for home use. Corn has grown very rapidly the last three or four weeks, and the crop promises to be immensely large. Never do I remember seeing it so promising. The hay crop has been badly damaged by the recent rains, and the crop is a short one, not more than enough for home use. Stock hogs very plenty, and an abundance of old corn to feed them.

The above remarks will apply to the section ten miles north, including Highland county, and also south to Terre Haute, excepting Vigo county, where hay is better and wheat was secured in better order; there not being so much rain in that county. J. M. L.

OLNEY, ILL., Aug 2, 1862.

The wheat crop is the best that has even been in this part of the country, and there will be fully one third more than any previous year, and the grain is full. The wet weather has been the cause of much wheat being lost, for want of time and help to save it. There are a number of acres of wheat that would yield from 16 to 22 bushels per acre that is entirely lost for want of hands to save it. There are about one-half of the laboring part of our farmers in the army. There will be only about one-half as much wheat sowed this fall as was last fall, on account of so many having gone and are now going into the army. The oat crop is very poor, on account of the rust. Corn promises an average crop. Grass is better than usual. For the past ten days the weather has been favorable for the farmers to secure their wheat and hay. Pork this next winter I think will be about the same as last winter.

Yours truly,
JOHN WOLF.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., July 31, 1862.

The wheat crop is good, though some of it has been saved in poor condition, owing to the wet weather since the harvest commenced. The oat crop is good. Corn very good. The grass crop is good.

Stock of Sugar in New York. August 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Cuba, hhds	76,448	56,432	26,236
Porto Rico, hhds	9,868	6,843	5,385
English Islands, hhds	376	670	....
New Orleans, hhds	690	2,812	5,605
St. Croix	45	....	103
Total hhds	87,337	66,737	37,329
Melado, hhds	8 266	7,781	145
Cuba, bxs	34,708	22,812	6,310
Manilla, bags	59,219	117,047	18,618
China, bags	15,666	42,374	9,660
Calcutta, bags	3,345	....	....
Siam, bags	....	10,874	1,590
Penang bags	3,165	....	....
Singapore, bags	250	....	....
Brazil bags	35,960	21,157	....
St. Domingo, bags	391	14	....
Batavia, bags	188	....	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged. The engagements were: To Oswego, schr Advance, corn via Port Colborne at 14c. To Buffalo, prop Galena, wheat at 11c; schrs H. L. Whitman and Ketchum, wheat at 10½c; bark E. C. L., brigs Lowell and Young America, schrs Transport, Rainbow and Summit, corn at 9½c; schr Two Fannies, corn at 9½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,175 brls; shipped, 1,644 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 100 brls "People's Mills" (Palmyra) choice white winter at $5.75; 189 brls "Sparta" do at $5.50; 90 brls fair white winter extra at $5.37½; 100 brls "Ottumwa" do at $5.25; 200 brls fair white winter at $5.20; 100 brls "Beloit City" spring extra at $4.60; 129 brls "Empire of the West" and 44 brls "Autocrat" at $4.55; 100 brls "Batavia" f. h. at $4.50; 100 brls "Iowa City" at $4.40; 50 brls "Opera" winter super at $4.25; 56 brls "Trial" and 50 brls "Diamond" spring supers at $4.15; 70 brls "Prairie Queen" extra at $4.85; 80 brls "Jackson County" super at $3.75; 47 brls super at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received, 33,600 bu; shipped, 100,375 bu. Market quiet and without material change. Sales—WINTER—2,200 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.03; 6,200 bu No 2 Red in store at 97c; 2,500 bu do at 97½c; 800 bu Rejected Red in store at 92c; 3,800 bu do at 90c; 400 bu No 1 White in bulk on track at $1.11. SPRING—2,500 bu No 1 Spring in store at 94½c; 10,000 bu do at 95c; 4,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 95½c; 12,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 90c; 1,000 bu do at 90¼c; 300 bu Rejected Spring in store at 80c; 400 bu July receipts do at 78c.

CORN—Received, 89,486 bu; shipped, 183,125 bu. Market steady. Sales—2,500 bu River Yellow afloat at 35c; 4,000 bu River White afloat at 34½c; 17,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 32½c; 5,000 bu choice River Rejected afloat at 29½c; 55,000 bu Mixed in store at 31½c; 4,700 bu do (short receipts) at 31c; 3,000 bu fresh receipts Rejected in store (in a favorite house) at 25½c; 10,000 bu do at 25c; 800 bu White in store at 33c; 800 bu Condemned at 20c.

OATS—Received, 5,899 bu; shipped, 2,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales—1,000 bu No 1 in store at 29c; 3,000 bu do at 28½c.

RYE—Received, 1,753 bu. Market quiet. Sales—400 bu No 1 in store at 48½c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market nominal at 45@60.

HIGHWINES—Received, 446 bbls. Market quiet. Sales—50 brls at 27c.

LARD—8 bbls kettle-rendered at 8c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 8@9c.

WOOL—2,400 lbs medium at 46c.

CORN MEAL—4 tons Unbolted in bags at $11.50 on track.

SUGARS—Still continue firm, but we notice no change in the market since yesterday. We quote:

SUGARS—
New Orleans, common to fair ... 9½@10 c
prime to choice ... 10½@11¼c
Cuba—Fair to choice ... 9½@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice ... 10¼@11¼c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated ... @13½c
White coffee, A ... @13 c
Yellow, B ... @12 c
Yellow coffee, C ... 12¼@12½c

FISH—Quiet. We quote:
No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls ... $3.25 @ 3.50
" 2 " ... 3.00 @ 3.25
" 1 Trout ... 3.50 @ 3.75
" 3 " ... 2.37½@ 2.62½

HIDES—Without change. We quote:
Dry Flint ... 13½@14 c.
Dry Salted ... 11 @13 c.
Green Salted ... 6½@ 6¾c.
Grubby ... ⅔ price.
Dry Calf ... 14 @16 c
Green do ... 6 @ 7 c

FRUIT—In good demand. Green Apples, ₩ b'l $2.00@2.50; Peaches ₩ box $1.50@2.00; Pears ₩ box $2.00@2.25.

BUTTER—The market is firm and active, there being good export demand. We quote:
Choice Yellow ... 9½@10c.
Fair to Good Firkin ... 8 @ 9c.
Grease ... 7½@ 8c.

EGGS—Dull at 4@5c ₩ do.

POULTRY—Chickens ₩ doz $1.50@1.80. Tur-

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 7, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day at the various yards, 184 head. The market is extremely dull, there being no inquiry for any grade of stock, and it is impossible to give any definite prices. However, judging from the sales effected, we notice no change from last week's ruling figures. Sales as follows:

Higgins sold Bly 16 head averaging 1,154 lbs, at $2.77; at Michigan Southern yards.

Morris sold Crosby 98 head averaging 1,005 lbs, at $2.40; at Sherman's yards.

Salsbury sold Crosby 17 head averaging 1,069 lbs, at $3.30; at Sherman's yards.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
16	1154	$2.77	17	1069	$3.30
98	1005	2.40			

HOGS—Receipts to-day amount to 7,940. In consequence of the great advance, noticed in our last week's review, holders have been rushing in their stock at the unprecedented rate of about 7,000 per day, expecting to realize the "big prices." But having overstocked the market they have not realized their anticipations, as there came a sudden reaction and the market declined within the past three days about 60c ₩ 100 lbs—the ruling figures to-day being $2.50@2.60. We heard of two lots sold before arrival to-day at $2.75 and $2.85 respectively. The market to-day rested quiet with a prospect of a further decline to-morrow. Some holders refuse to accept the ruling prices, and prefer shipping East on their own account.

The sales to-day are as follows:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
165	201	$2.60	48	298	$2.50
46	275	2.60	151	221	2.50
56	225	2.55	320	236	2.40
56	228	2.55			

And 866 in lots on private terms.

SHEEP—There is very little doing at present, but prices rule firmer. Sales to day of 10 averaging 104 lbs, at $3.45, and 85 averaging 110 lbs, on private terms.

New York Cattle Market—Aug. 5.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,354.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.... 7¾@8¼ | Ordinary .... 6 @7
Medium .... 7 @8

Some good extra beeves may be quoted at 8½c.

The general average of the market at about 7¼c.

The most of the sales range from 7c to 8c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week 4,656.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	44	Kentucky	202
Pennsylvania	....	Virginia	....
Ohio	778	Iowa	279
Indiana	226	Missouri	103
Illinois	2,741		

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.—Unfortunately for drovers already here, and still more unfortunate for those arriving this morning, some 200 fresh bullocks came in, one-half of them from Philadelphia, by Camden and Amboy Road, detained by the fog, arrived very late in the morning—we cannot say "after all the trade was over," because there really did not appear to be any trade early in the morning. About 9 or 10 o'clock a few country butchers, and some cheap buyers in the city, came in and began to make low offers for small lots, but the main dependence of the brokers to sell out was upon the wholesale butchers, who generally will buy all that is offered at some price. Evidently they had made up their minds to buy low to-day, and would not make an offer that would exceed 7 cents a pound for the net weight of beef, and some good fair lots were sold at 6@6¾ cents—that is steers that would not fail to average six cwt. of beef sold at $35.00@40 00 a head, and even at this low rate it will be very difficult to sell out all, as the number left over last night was twice too many for a fair demand to-day, to say nothing of the new additions. We doubt whether anything except a few choice steers will be sold to-day at over 7 cents a pound net. This will not pay drovers a very handsome profit upon 3¼ cents a pound gross in Illinois, to which may be added nearly 1 cent a pound for freight and other expenses. The prospect ahead does not look very flattering for those who have stock already bought at this rate; we will, however, give the state of the market as fairly as possible, and leave those interested to make their own deductions.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—FLOUR—Demand quite moderate without material change. Sales 14,700 brls at $4 95@5.10 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for extra state; $4.92@5.10 for super western; $5 30@5 45 for common to medium extra western; $5.65@5 85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6 85 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canadian flour quiet and steady; sales 850 brls at $5.30@5.40 for common; $5.42@6.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3.75@4.25 for common. Meal is moderate request; sales 600 brls at $3 20@3.30 for Jersey; $3 30 for Marsh's caloric.

WHISKY—Market firmer, with sales of 800 brls at 30c.

GRAIN—Wheat market about 1c better, with a fair export demand. Sales, 23,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.12@1.20; 59,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.19@1.24; 42,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1 23@1 25; 4,000 bu. amber Green Bay at $1.27@1.28; 19,600 bu. winter red western at $1.30@1.34; 6,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.37; 7,800 bu. white Michigan at $1.38@1 46; 13,000 bu. white Indiana at $1 39. Rye quiet at 70@78c for western, and 83@85c for state. Barley dull and nominal. Sales, 1,100 bu. barley malt at $1 10 for Canadian. Peas steady. Sales, 2,000 bu. at 85c; 3,000 bu. at 90c. We notice sales of 400 brls medium beans at $2.65. Corn a grade firmer with a good demand for export and home consumption. Sales, 150,000 bu. at 57@58c for shipping mixed; 54@56c for eastern; 50@53c for unsound; 58c for white western. Oats in moderate request at 45@48c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw, heavy and lower—the decline being fully ⅛c on New Orleans. Foreign in fair demand and well supported. Sales to-day include 2 963 hhds at 6@8¾c for Cuba; 8¾c for Porto Rico, and 8@11½c for New Orleans. Included in sales are 1,926 hhds. New Orleans at auction, at 8¼c and 8@11½c on three and four months. Molasses quiet, without decided change. Only small sales reported.

PROVISIONS.—Pork more active and firmer. Sales, 2,450 brls at $11.12½@11 25 for mess; $11 00@11.25 for prime mess, $9 75 for prime. Beef rules quite firm—moderate business doing. Sales 200 brls at $5.50@7.00 for country prime; $8.00@10.75 for country mess; $12 00@13.75 for repacked mess; $13 00@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull, prices entirely nominal. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats in little better demand—very firm. Sales 430 packages at 5½@6c for shoulders; 6½@8½c for hams. Bacon sides quiet. Sales 100 boxes short clear middles at 7c. Lard quiet, market closing with scarcely so much firmness. Sales 450 bbls. at 8¾@9¾c—the latter an extreme price. Butter, selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 10@18¾ for state. Cheese firm at 6@8¾c.

OSWEGO, August 7.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand, but buyers and sellers generally apart in their views. Sales 6,500 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.04; 4,000 bu. do, on p. t. Corn held above the views of buyers, and market quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. Flour 34@35c, wheat 9c, corn 9½c. to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—48,000 bu. wheat, 3,000 bu. corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,683 brls. flour, 9,300 bu. wheat, 71,000 bu. corn.

BUFFALO, August 7.—FLOUR—Market quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat closed firm. Sales, red winter at $1.14½@1 15; Milwaukee club at $1 08, and Kenosha spring at $1.00. Corn at 43½@44c, with a moderate demand. Oats in fair request at 38c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 30c, with sales of 700 brls.

IMPORTS—14,000 brls. flour, 64,000 bu. wheat, 67,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ..... August 7.

Stmr Sunbeam, Niagara, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, 7 brls fish.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 75 m shingles, 100 m lath.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven, 1,800 railroad ties.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 40 m lumber, 800 ties.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland, 60 m staves.
Schr Contest, Rodgers, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland, 40 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centerville, 90 cds wood.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White River, 60 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr E S Adams, Morris, Kingston.
Schr Jane Louisa, Graff, St Joseph, 75 cds wood.
Schr Annie Thoriane, Johnson, Greenbush, 60 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Simpson, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr M A Hurlburt, Kirkland, Mackinaw, 50 m lumber.
Schr J H Drake, Hardenbergh, Bay City, 280 m lumber.
Schr Flora Watson, Van Patten, Detroit, 175 m lumber.
Schr Frederic, Anderson, White Lake, 50 m lumber.
Schr Summit, Gibson, Buffalo, 1,600 brls salt.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 20 m timber.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River, 900 railroad ties.
Scow Mount Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo, 40 cds wood.

CLEARED ..... August 7.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Riers, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacey, Goderich, 20,225 bu corn, 1,244 brls flour, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Perrett, Grand Haven.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, 14,600 bu wheat, 1,400 brls flour.
Prop Waterwitch, Sweeny, Bayfield, 350 bu oats, 161 brls flour, sundries.
Bark Monitor, Capron, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Gem, Smith, Kingston, 10,200 bu corn.
Bark S B Pomeroy, Morris, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 44,000 bu oats.
Brig Ocean Eagle, Galligan, Buffalo, 13,800 bu wheat.
Brig S F Gale, Langley, Buffalo, 14,800 bu corn.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Minor, Buffalo, 15,200 bu corn.
Schr Adirondac, McKee, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Marion Egan, Soper, Buffalo, 15,800 bu wheat.
Schr White Squall, Pratt, Buffalo, 14,800 bu wheat.
Schr A B Williams, Moseley, Buffalo, 11,500 bu wheat.
Schr Eagle Wing, Whitney, Buffalo, 16,400 bu wheat.
Schr Success, Gilmore, Buffalo, 20,600 bu corn.
Schr Clarabel, Beares, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ithica, Cameron, Buffalo, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Collins, Dixon, Buffalo, 15,700 bu wheat.
Schr T Y Avery, Finefield, Sarnia, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Oceanica, Gibbs, Kingston, 16,650 bu wheat.
Schr Wilson, Bogie, Goderich, 1,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr John Thursby, Scolley, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo Goble, Perry, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Jane Louisa, Graff, St. Joseph.
Schr Annie Thoriane, Johnson, Greenbush.
Schr Kitty Grant, Simpson, White Lake.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Centreville.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River.
Schr Frederic, Anderson, White River.
Schr Avon, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Pioneer, Thomson, Holland.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centerville.
Schr Antelope, Williams, White River.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland.
Schr Middlesex, Dorchester, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 21,000 bu corn.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River.
Scow Mt. Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 7, 1862.

DOWN.—Prop. Iron City; brigs Commerce, Starlight, Isabella; schrs. E. C. Roberts, S. Robinson, Bonnie Doon, Mt. Vernon, A. G. Marcey, J. A. Marsh, Walrus, Dis Vernon, L. B. Shephard, Maple Leaf, Jas. Navagh, J. F. Tracy, Challenge, Harvest, West Wind.

UP.—Bark City of Buffalo, City of Milwaukee, Ravenna, News Boy, Sonora, Cambria, St. George; brig Orkney Lass; schr. W. H. Craig, H. C. Winslow.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO.—August 5.—Prop. Buffalo.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, August 5.—Prop. Mendota; brigs Minnesota, Empire State; schrs. George Foote, Grape Shot, Oneida, North Star, Dauntless, Hans Crocker, Oliver Culver.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 4th of August—		
Brig E W Cross	Kingston	Chicago.
Schooner Norwegian	Oswego	Chicago.
On the 5th—		
Propeller Avon	Toronto	Chicago.
Bark Water Witch	Kingston	Chicago.
Schooner Ellen Baxter	Kingston	Chicago.
Schooner J. P. Mack	Kingston	Chicago.
Schooner Florence	Kingston	Chicago.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ..... August 6.

Emeline, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn, 461 lbs butter.
Neptune, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Wm Henry, LaSalle, 153 tons coal.
Geo L Taylor, Joliet, 110 tons earth.
Cayuga, Lockport, 4,500 bu corn.
[illegible], Ottawa, 5,650 bu corn.
Banner State, LaSalle, 4,000 bu wheat.
Ohio, LaSalle, 121 tons coal.

CLEARED ..... August 6.

Cayuga, Lockport.
Geo L Taylor, Joliet.
Corra, Ottawa.
Oneida, Ottawa.
Badger State, LaSalle, 53,643 lumber, 3,000 siding, 50 m shingles, 245 lbs tobacco, 407 brls flour.
Alice, LaSalle, 10 m lumber, 16 m siding.
Arabia, LaSalle, 70,608 ft lumber.
Boston, Ottawa, 48,54[illegible] lumber, 90 cedar posts.
Powhattan, Ottawa, 60 m lumber, 7 m lath.
Dacotah, Lasalle, 79,465 lumber, 14,100 m lath.
Stars and stripes, Morris.
W H Brown, Morris 55,044 staves and headings.

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by the Rt. Rev. H J. Whitehouse, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES P. CLARK, Esq., and MARY J., daughter of the Rev. J. W. Osborne, all of this city.

BIRTH.

At Champaign City, on the 2d inst., Mrs. JAMES CLARK of a son.

DIED.

At Campton, Kane county, Ill., Aug. 6th, 1862, of Consumption, Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, aged 57 years.
☞ New York and Iowa papers please copy.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One of Herring's Safes, but little used. Inquire at No. 172 North Water Street. au7 1413-3t

FOR SALE.—MEDICAL PRACTICE, with office of two rooms, stable, office fixtures, &c., in a well settled and wealthy neighborhood. The terms will be accommodating as the advertiser is going into the army. Address "M. D.," Neponset, Ill. aug6 1399 1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—The A No. 1 Shell boat, single sculls, built by Darling, New York, length twenty-six feet. Boat in good order. Also, Boat House. Terms reasonable. Address "G. H.," P.O. Box 2794, Chicago, Ill. au5 1352 3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Horse, Buggy and Harness. Can be seen at Stable of E. PRICE, in alley rear of Tremont House. au5-1353-5t

FOR SALE.—Saloon for Sale opposite the Court House, a rare opportunity for any one wishing to get into the business. Address "F. B.," Tribune office, for further particulars. au7-1416-3t

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A highly improved Farm of 640 acres, within fifty miles of Chicago, and near a station upon a railroad running directly to the city. A purchaser or tenant for 320 acres of the farm can be accommodated. For further particulars inquire at the office of A. J. GALLOWAY, 180 Lake street. au7-1411-2w

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. A good Steam Custom Mill, with three run of stone, located on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, eighty-five miles from Chicago. Has a good run of Custom, Corn Sheller, &c. Apply to BYRON RICE & CO., 240 South Water street. au1-1257-2w

FOR SALE.—Steam Engine for sale. Inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark streets. jy30-1212-1w

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Rent low. Reasons for selling ill health. For further particulars address E. B. DOANE, No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois. jy29-1174-2w

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their partnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC BURBECK & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy23-45-1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm in Illinois, 90 miles from Chicago, and one and a half miles from the Marengo station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Trains pass every day. The farm contains 200 acres of land, one half for east and one-half tillable. There is a good dwelling house on it, 21 feet square, with an addition 16x26 feet, two-story and attic. The tillable land is now under cultivation and yielded large crops last year. The farm will be sold low, easy terms, or exchanged for a house and lot, or for a few acres of land on the banks of the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark sts. jy7-859-1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where three of the best endowed institutions of the Northwest are located, which with good public schools, make the location most desirable. [illegible] with a good barn, excellent water, near 500 trees of the grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries raspberries, currants, with a great variety of the choicest plants usually cultivated in gardens. This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars inquire at No. 242 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. au6-1-m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Upper part of a convenient two story House, North Side. Rent low to a respectable family without children. Apply to JOHN PARKER, No. 115 Dearborn street. au7-1408-3t

TO RENT AND FOR SALE:—A Dwelling with Store attached, and furniture, for sale. Terms moderate. Location good. Inquire on premises, 331 South Clark street. MRS. NEWTON. au7-1398-6t

TO RENT—Brick House on Third avenue, No. 68. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises. aug6-1379-1w

TO RENT—House No. 125 West Jackson street—six rooms, good yards—shrubbery, &c.—a neat, quiet, tidy little home. None but a good, responsible tenant, with small family need apply. Price $12.00 per month and water rent. Room 21 No. 132, S. Clark street. aug-1391-3t

TO RENT—A Desirable House. House No. 43 North Sangamon street, between West Lake and Fulton streets, containing eleven rooms, gas and water. Good Stable, Carriage House, &c. Rent only $22 per month. Inquire on premises. au5-1365-3t

TO RENT—A neat two story House, with or without barn, in one of the most desirable localities of the North Division. The house is in good condition, with modern improvements. Rent low. Apply on the premises, 366 Ohio street, third house east of Rush street. au1-1268-3t

TO RENT—The Steam Factory situated on the southeast corner of Fulton and Green streets, West Side, now occupied as a Chair Factory, or would sell the same. Also, for sale, the House and Lot adjoining the Factory on the east. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises, or to A. R. CLARK, No. 203 Randolph street. au1-1282-1m

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 282 Wabash avenue, on reasonable terms. A very beautiful location. Apply at No. 148 South Water street. jy30-1w

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—The Three story Brick House 25 feet front, No. 46 Jackson street, with gas fixtures, furnace, range, hot and cold water, &c. Barn and carriage house in rear. Possession given when desired. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 45 Water street. jy24-978-2w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. Instruments rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. fe16-h388-1y

Boarding.

BOARDING—And nice pleasant rooms, with or without board, can be had at 69 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. jy25-1126-1m

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant front rooms at No. 84 Adams street. au6-1380-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain rooms and board in a private family where there are no children, in a newly fitted up house, by applying, with reference, at No. 54 Third avenue, formerly Edina Place two-and-a-half blocks south of the Post Office. A few day boarders desired. au1-1219-1w

BOARDING—Desirable day board at No. 65 Wabash avenue. Also, a large front room suitable for two gentlemen. jy31-1248-1w

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article, which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S 140 Lake street.

A. F. BUSCHICK, Practical Machinist and Draftsman, will make Drawings for Machinery of all descriptions, and offers his services to those wishing to secure Patent Rights, Specifications, Drawings, and Models made to order. Office at the Marine Boiler Works, Michigan street, between Wells and Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. jy31-1284-1m

REVOLVERS! BOWIE KNIVES!—All kinds of Cartridges [illegible] Navy Revolvers; also, Colt's patent [illegible] and all kinds of Bowie Knives for sale at reduced prices, at CHAS. F. RIGGS, 110 Lake street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-keeper by a young man of many years' practical experience, of steady habits and good city references as to capabilities and character. A moderate salary only expected. Would not object to other employment than as Book-keeper. Address "Box 3010." au7-1420-3t

WANTED—TO RENT—A Store in the vicinity of Clark street, on Lake or Randolph. Address "P. O. Box 4173." au7-1421-1t

WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing in a private family—no objection to travel. Address "J. M." Tribune office. au7-1401-3t

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMON & HALL, 97 Water street, Chicago. au7-1414-1m

WANTED.—A Situation to take charge of a Millinery or Dress Making establishment. The advertiser has been in business for herself for years, and can give the best of references; has a large circle of acquaintances. Address, for one week, "A. E. C." Chicago Post Office. aug7-1405-1w

WANTED.—A Gentleman wants a well furnished room, and partial board with a family where there are no other boarders or children. Best of references given. Address "Post Box 972." aug6-1383-3t

WANTED—To go a short distance into the country, a Cook and Chambermaid, the latter to assist in washing. Must be Protestants, and have good references. Address "Drawer No 6186," Post Office. aug6-1384-1w

WANTED.—A Store on Lake street, between LaSalle and State. Address "Mechant," P. O. Box 3719. August 5, 1862. aug6-1381-3t

WANTED—A Situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Grocery House, by a Gentleman of long years experience in New York. Has traveled long, and has a valuable business acquaintance East and West. Is able, competent and willing to make himself valuable to his employers. References given. Address "E. S.," Tribune Office. aug5-1377-3t

WANTED—By a lad of seventeen years, a situation in a first-class Law Office, or Bank or Insurance Office. Address "H.," at this office. au5-1361-3t

WANTED—A Clerk for a Sutler's Store in a Regiment now in the field. Apply 33 North Clark street. au5-1369-3t

WANTED—A suit of Furnished Rooms, with Board for a man and wife in a private family. North Side preferred, east of Clark and south of Superior streets. Address "H. B. F." P. O. Box 2177. au5 1355-1w

WANTED—To Rent a small House (not less than six rooms), east of Clark and north of Van Buren streets; east of State street preferred. Possession wanted by the 15th inst. or 1st of September. Rent must be moderate. Address P. O. Box 3535. au5-1347-3t

WANTED.—We wish to go out of the Commission Business, and would say that we have a lease on one-half of a Store on South Water street which is very cheap, also, Scales, Desks, &c., and a fair amount of business, which we will turn over to some party. Any person or persons looking for such a chance, will do well to address immediately Post Office Box 4473. au5 1343 1w

WANTED—A situation by a young man from Indiana in a Wholesale Grocery Store. References here and in Indiana. Address "G," through Post Office. au5-1345-1w

WANTED—A Man and Boy. The subscriber wants a man who has had experience in budding trees in the Nursery. The boy to tie. Inquire at 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

WANTED—30 Boat Builders and Caulkers at NEW YORK SHIP AND BOAT YARD, South Branch Chicago River, near Twelfth street. N. B.—None but good men need apply and to which steady work will be given. Best wages paid and cash every Saturday. AKHURST & DOUGLAS. au2-1295-1w

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a suit of unfurnished rooms in a family who may reside either on Michigan or Wabash avenue, south of Madison street. References exchanged. Possession not desired until September 1st. Address Box 594. au1 1283-1w

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have cleared from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents or for samples of marked linen, terms &c. one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-4877-3m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have Agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Circulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5899, Chicago, Ill. au1-1262-3m

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the very large demand for our valuable articles. All our active, industrious agents are making from $3 to $15 per day. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room No. 9, 119 South Clark street. jy31 1236 1w

WANTED.—Agents wanted, Local and Traveling, to sell articles of "REAL MERIT," selling rapidly, paying large profits to agents. Warranted to give good satisfaction, or money refunded. Enclose stamp for Circular to P. O. Box 3871, or call at room 2, 99 Dearborn street (up stairs.) jy30-1217-2w CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler of 15 horse power together with shafting &c., now set up in Berrien county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, Machine, reaper and mower, a horse power and mill for grinding feed. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, No. 3, Metropolitan Hall. jy26-1141-2m

WANTED—Boot Makers. Three or four good Boot Bottomers, can find steady work and good prices on Sale Work. Also, one or two Fitters at L. CHAPIN & CO'S Wholesale Boot Manufactory, South Bend, Ind. Apply immediately as above. L. CHAPIN & CO. South Bend, Ind., July 20, 1862. jy23-45-3w

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP. A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Stamps taken. Send stamp for circular. R. H. LANDON, Agent, 98 Lake st., opposite Tremont House. jy21-4998-1m

WANTED—To trade, cash and good farming land, in best locations in Illinois and Iowa, for personal property of any kind (except Patent Rights). Address for one month "TRADER," Tribune Office. jy19-970-3w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employers. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3343. je1-4377-2m

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap28-h828-4m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box, 1650. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de23 h55-1y

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2868, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h882-6m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC Combination Prize Package, Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the time, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable jewelry of the latest styles, all arranged on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, sells quick, profits large, business genteel. Send for circular of the above, and also our great Excelsior Package. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago. je14-4792-2m

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in such township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-4755-1m

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. [illegible] JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. [illegible] Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S [illegible]

PATENT CARD THERMOMETERS.—The public are cautioned against the purchase of spurious Card Thermometers, as all infringements of my patent will be rigorously prosecuted according to law. [illegible] New York.

UPHOLSTERERS AND CARRIAGE AND CABINET MANUFACTURERS.—Two hundred bales Flax, Moss and common Tow, superior quality, from the Hydraulic Flax Company, for sale at manufacturers prices. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO., [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] of Franklin, on Tuesday, Aug [illegible] will be sold 150 cases [illegible] Kip Boots; 15 cases Brogans [illegible] Children's Lasting Goat Gaiters and [illegible] Slips. S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] street, corner Franklin, on Monday, August [illegible] nesday, August 13th, Friday, August [illegible] A. M., will be sold a general stock [illegible] Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Yankee [illegible] ry, Straw and Leghorn Hats [illegible] Cloths and Carpetings. S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON [illegible] street, corner of Franklin [illegible] Furnishing goods, Yankee notions [illegible] Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and [illegible] S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

GORE, WILLSON & CO., AUCTION TRADE SALE Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade. In lots to suit purchasers. The sale will commence AUGUST [illegible] and continue every Tuesday and Thursday [illegible] until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock, as a favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., [illegible] 54 Lake street, [illegible] aug8-1375-2m

BY E. & W. MORGAN & CO. GOVERNMENT SALE —OF— HORSES, MULES, MARES, Jacks and Jennets. Will be continued to-day and for several days At Morgan's St. Louis Stock [illegible] Fifth Street, cor. of Carr, St. Louis. The great sale of condemned and captured [illegible] By order of COL. WM. MYERS, [illegible] jy30-1195-10t

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 44 [illegible] opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-2655-1y

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Lost.

LOST—$5.00 REWARD—Saturday evening last, between [illegible] Camp Douglas, on the Horse Car [illegible] Block and 91 Market street, a green [illegible] Memorandum Book, containing various [illegible] bills for collection, a few postage stamps [illegible] bill. Contents are of no use except to [illegible] will pay the above reward to the finder. au7-1402-3t

LOST—On State Street, [illegible] of 5th, a Bank Draft for $[illegible] Sloan, Oswego, on Importers and Traders [illegible] Y., in favor of Wm. P. Howland. Also [illegible] several bank bills. Payment of draft has been [illegible] Finder will be liberally rewarded by [illegible] and money to the office of Geo. D. Beall [illegible] Wells street. [illegible]

LOST—$5.00 REWARD—[illegible] Package of Brick Tickets. [illegible] aug8-1386-3t

STRAYED—Thursday Morning [illegible] between twelve and four o'clock [illegible] Barn, Broadway Place, I saw [illegible] bay Horse. Whoever will return [illegible] or give information which will lead to [illegible] will be liberally rewarded. [illegible]

Wool.

WOOL. We have $30,000 placed in our hands [illegible] Wool, for sale in this market at [illegible] where the highest prices will be [illegible] and dealers in Wool will do well to [illegible] us before selling. Address RAPPLEYE & [illegible] Commission Merchants, 186 South Water [illegible] je4-4916-1y

Real Estate.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Mild climate, large and thriving settlement, Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia, railroad. RICH SOIL. Fine Crops to be seen growing. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre [illegible] Good Business Openings—Good Society [illegible] Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. jy21-4970-3m

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative [illegible] ness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye [illegible] Office and Surgery No. 121 Randolph street [illegible] man House, Chicago, Ill.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago. Loans negotiated on real estate. [illegible]

FOX & HOWARD, CONTRACTORS FOR DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGE BUILDING AND MASONRY. Office 86 Dearborn street, Old P. O. [illegible] ☞ Bridge Timber and Dock [illegible] on hand.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE. BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers [illegible] Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, [illegible] Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago. C. H. KING. FRANCIS H. KALES. [illegible] WILLIAMS. [my25-[illegible]]

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, [illegible] Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago. [illegible]

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, [illegible] Bowie Knives and Military Goods [illegible] Agent for Hazard's Powder. [illegible]

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO [illegible]) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 419.

FROM THE FIRE IN DAVENPORT, IOWA. Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents. DAVENPORT, Iowa, July [illegible] MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago: GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe [illegible] by you. Said Safe was in a [illegible] place, and which [illegible] Yours, &c., J. C. [illegible] HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible] SAFES. [illegible]

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL, [illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR [illegible] PIG IRON [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

Republican County Convention.

To the Republican voters of Cook County:

You are requested to meet in the towns, at your usual places of holding elections, at two o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, Aug. 12th, 1862, and in the wards of the city at the places hereinafter mentioned, at four o'clock p. m. of said day, to choose delegates to a Convention, to assemble at the Supervisor's Room in the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the 1st Congressional District of this State, which is now composed of the county of Cook.

All who are in favor of sustaining the present National Administration, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, for the defeat of traitors, and the extinction of treason, are cordially invited to meet and act with the Republicans at the times and places specified.

The different wards and towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:

	Delegates.		Delegates.
1st Ward	[illegible]	Palos	2
"	[illegible]	Lyons	2
"	[illegible]	Maine	1
"	[illegible]	Elk Grove	2
"	[illegible]	Orland	2
"	[illegible]	West Chicago	2
"	[illegible]	Lake	2
"	[illegible]	Hyde Park	2
"	[illegible]	Thornton	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leyden	2
[illegible]h	[illegible]	Lake View	2
Proviso	[illegible]	Northfield	2
Calumet	[illegible]	Lemont	2
Worth	[illegible]	Niles	2
Wheeling	[illegible]	Evanston	2
Cicero	[illegible]	Schaumberg	2
South Chicago	[illegible]	Jefferson	2
[illegible]om	[illegible]	Barrington	2
[illegible]ena	[illegible]	Hanover	2
Palatine	[illegible]	New Trier	2

In the city of Chicago the meetings will be held at the following places, and the polls will be opened at four o'clock p. m. and kept open until seven o'clock:

1st Ward—Orient House.
2d Ward—286 State street.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office in Court House.
[illegible]th Ward—Armory.
[illegible]th Ward—Engine house, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
[illegible]th Ward—West Market.
[illegible]th Ward—F. Frillman's, corner of Wells and Division streets.
[illegible]th Ward—North Market.
[illegible]th Ward—Carpenter's shop on Cass street, between Michigan and Kinzie.
[illegible]th Ward—Chas. Lind, corner of Twelfth and [illegible] streets.

In Evanston the meeting will be in the evening at eight o'clock, at the Reynolds House, and at Hyde Park at 4½ o'clock, p. m., at the [illegible]

The ward and town committees will call the meetings to order in their respective wards and towns. By authority.

G. N. HOLDEN,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
JACOB REHM,
H. WILLMARTH,
Members of County Central Committee.
E. S. WILLIAMS,
CASPAR BUTZ,
JULIUS WHITE,
Congressional Committee for 1st District.

Chicago, July 28, 1862.

N. B. At the request of the ward committee of the second ward, the election in the second ward will be at 340 State street next to the engine house; and at the request of parties in West Chicago the election in that town will be held at E. Steenbarcher's house on Milwaukee avenue.

THE NEW ORDERS.

The new orders of the War Department fell like a bombshell, yesterday, upon the hopes and plans of divers and sundry parties seeking to claim exemption from military duty by what the elder Mr. Weller would call an "*alleybi*." The hegira toward the Provinces been stopped in a summary manner, and the incidents accompanying the carrying out of the order in this city will be found in another column. It created profound surprise in that large and respectable share of our public "the travelling community." The gentlemen on their way to "join Marine batteries down East," to see an aunt near the Canada line, &c., were summarily stopped, declared, and, on suitable evidence produced, were detained or dismissed.

We have only one "improvement" on this occasion to make. We have fallen upon evil times, and everything which brings sharply up before our public the crisis, its duties, and its dangers, will be of good effect. It is rough work to take American citizens from the cars, charged with no crime, but so it is rough work to lay the hand upon them, and call our boys from their homes to the camp and battlefield. It will be rough work to pay the tax-gatherer. It would be a rougher fate still, to have the rebellion succeed. To put it down is the first duty, and whatever the present cost, whatever the present surrender and invasion of individual right and convenience, only so that it be in the direction of a vigorous policy of the war, the people will welcome and gladly endure all. But let not the government be found treating rebels more tenderly than loyal men. If the ungloved hand of military necessity and military rule is laid upon the rights and immunities of loyal men, let it descend upon the rebels. Let there be allowed no tenderness toward the enemies of the Union. In all our departments let there be one rule of prosecuting this war, and the fame and name of no General in command be sufficient to shield him from punishment for infractions of the rule. Let these orders of the War Department be at once followed by the President's proclamation which shall reach and include all our armies, calling every soldier off from the inglorious work of protecting rebel property, and making it perilous for any commander to perpetuate and continue the abuses that have retarded the war and disgraced our cause. The people are earnest, let the Government be earnest also, and make a war, short, sharp and decisive.

THE MUSTERING OF FORCES

The people are falling in. Regiments are forming with a rapidity unparalleled even in the first grand rush of volunteering that gave us our first army. The troops will be ready before the commanders are, unless the order be speedily issued prescribing one and the same system in the conduct of this war. Leaving it discretionary with the several commanders to embody in their action the principles of the great new measures of Confiscation and Emancipation, will not answer. The late orders have had far less influence on the James River and in the West, than the continued regard for rebel friendships and rebel opinion. Secesh dames are still drawing their details of Federal soldiers to watch plantations and keep the niggers at work, Federal armies are still living on hard bread and bacon in the tantalizing presence of the abundance with which Summer loads the lap of the South. All this must be amended at once. Let the mustering of forces among the people be met and enhanced by a new centralization of forces at the War Department. Let the policy of the war be embodied and our Generals disobey it at their peril. And this remains to be done. Let it not wait. The people will save the country if the Government will do its part only indifferently well."

THE SITUATION.

Let no one believe that while the North is mustering new armies, the rebels are idle. The immediate future is big with events, which will show the enemy with whom we have to deal, and cast new light on the kid glove and rose water policy yet only half discarded in the field. Kentucky is threatened by a fresh raid of guerilla forces, whose avowed intention is to reach the Ohio. Bragg is on the full march to Nashville, having well vailed his real intentions by a feint at Buell. The Missouri marauders, it is believed, have a raid into Iowa set down as a part of their scheme, and anxiety must prevail along that border until something definite is known of the three or four thousand rebels said in our dispatches elsewhere, to have crossed the Missouri river on such an errand bent. In Vir-